The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,803 – New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY 24th April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal	
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	486	1st May.
S. S. ITALIA	T. G. Knox	2245	424	5th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	26th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	To follow.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA.. A. Lindquister.. 1629 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port:—

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	June 3rd.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ... Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL ... „ 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P. nom.	
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord.	1,925	200	on 5th June.

FARE ... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

THE CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, 24, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., when resolutions will be submitted for sanction to the following effect, viz:—

1st. That during the absence from Bombay of William Morison Macaulay, one of the Liquidators of the Company, his Co-Liquidator, Stewart Lambert Macnaghten, shall exercise solely all or any of the powers which could or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly.

2nd. That pending the receipt by the Liquidators of a desirable offer for purchase of the Company's Presses, Factories, and other property at Gudduck, Hooblee, Carwar and elsewhere, they may be worked and the Company's business carried on by the Liquidators for the benefit of those concerned and the necessary expenses may be disbursed by them.

3rd. That for the above-mentioned purposes Mr. Geo. Robertson, of Hooblee, under the Power of Attorney in his favor, dated the 22nd day of November, 1879, which has been approved by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, shall continue to act as Agent at the above-mentioned places for the Liquidators or for the Liquidator for the time being in Bombay and in case of his ceasing to act as such Agent, then that the Liquidators or the Liquidator in Bombay shall have power to appoint an Attorney or Agent to act in his place and stead.

W. M. MACAULAY,
S. L. MACNAGHTEN.
Bombay, 12th April 1880. Liquidators.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th April.
KHIVA [Extra]	2609	450	G. W. Atkinson	28th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SOUTHAMPTON.

THE Steam Ship KHIVA 2,609 Tons and 450 H P, will be despatched as above on the 28th April, carrying passengers and cargo.

For particulars of, freight and passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 30th March 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	23rd April.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 13th April 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. ARCADIA,
CAPTAIN RODGERS.
1,885 Tons, 300 H. P.,
To sail 15th May.

THIS Fine Steamer will sail as above.

She has comfortable and airy accommodation for about 25 passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£3,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TELEGRAPH BANKING AGENCY.

THE Undersigned, as Managers of the above AGENCY, remit money by wire at current rates of exchange and at a minimum charge for the message to England or to any other part of the world, whereby payments can be made to any one named at the earliest possible moment.

Names, addresses, paragraphs, or sentences of any *purport* are codified under cyphers, whereby these can be telegraphed by using one word.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally, or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 27, Leadenhall Street, London.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR ... MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Sullivan and Gilbert's Wonderfully Successful Nautical Comic Opera,
IN 2 ACTS,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
(By special arrangement with Mr. Sullivan.)

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. [First Lord of the Admiralty]	Mr J S Hewitt.
Capt. Corcoran, [Commanding H.M.S. Pinafore]	Mr C Cartwright.
Ralph Rackstraw, [Able Seaman]	Mr F Ferrani.
Dick Deadeye	Mr A B Tapping.
Bill Bobstay, [Boatswain]	Mr H R Teesdale.
Bob. Beckett, [Carpenter's Mate]	Mr Johnstone.
Tom Bowlin	Mr Catche.
Josephine, [the Captain's Daughter]	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Little Buttercup [Mrs Cripps, a Portsmouth Bumboat woman]	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Hebe, [Sir Joseph's First Cousin.]	Miss Edith Wilson.
First Lord's Relatives	Miss Minnie Hampden. Miss Gertrude Dord.

CHORUS, SAILORS, &c., BY GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

Scene—Deck of H. M. S. Pinafore off Portsmouth.

ON FRIDAY,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9.

STAGE MANAGER ... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... „ A. J. LEVEY.

Soldiers, Sailors and Volunteers in uniform half price to Back Seats.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPTAIN BRAND.

THIS Steamer will sail on SATURDAY MORNING at nine o'clock from the Prince's Dock.

All heavy luggage should be sent to the Dock on FRIDAY.

Passengers should be on board not later than 8 a. m. on Saturday.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 21st April 1880.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME C-Spring BAROUCHE, built by HOOPER & SON, of London, with a pair of well-matched fast-trotting AUSTRALIAN MARES, age 8 and 9, with a double set of Brass-mounted Harness. The price of the turn-out is Rs. 2,300.

A light single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, built by KING of London, price Rs. 750. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

IN perfect order, cost over £70 in England, a MICROSCOPE by POWELL and LELAND, in Mahogany case, Nos. 1 and 2 Eye pieces, 1/12, ¼, ½, ¾, 1 and 2 inch object glasses. The ¼ inch is immersion and dry and 170° angular aperture, Lieberkuhns for ¼, ½, 1 and 2 inch; LISTER'S DARK WELLS with RACK, side condensing Lens, Animalcule Cage, Polarising Apparatus, &c. For price, &c. apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

TENDERS will be received up to NOON on 26th April, 1880, for a year's supply to the Company's Steamers of the following LIVE STOCK:—

Approximate quantity required during the year.

550	No. Sheep
260	dozen Ducks
400	do Fowls.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 22nd April 1880.

WANTED,

AN experienced MASTER and MISTRESS, (members of the Church of England, and about 30 years of age,) to conduct the Girls' School of an Institution in the Hills.

Unfurnished quarters will be provided.

Salary for the Master Rs. 200 per mensem.
„ Mistress Rs. 100 „ „

Candidates are requested to address applications and copies of testimonials to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
April, 1880.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE undersigned begs to invite the attention of the public to a Consignment of HINKS' PATENT DUPLEX LAMPS with PATENT EXTINGUISHERS, received from London ex S. S. Marlborough, lately arrived in Bombay. These Lamps can be used without any danger and without the slightest injury to the eyes. The severest stormy weather will not extinguish them. They are in different kinds and shapes and give first-class lights. Half of the quantity is sold. Gentlemen will therefore oblige the undersigned by sending their orders quick if they wish to secure a good Lamp.

BHANJEE VEERJEE,
General Merchant, Nos. 383 and 73, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Lowarchall.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Statements for the two half years ended 30th June and 31st December 1879 respectively, and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1879.
3. To elect Directors in place of two Directors who are retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 21st April 1880. Agents,

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday the 26th inst. to Monday the 3rd May next, both days inclusive.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, D. V., in May 1880.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. E. S. BURGESS, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, late Head Master of the Lawrence Asylum Girls' School, Kasauli.

HEAD MISTRESS—Mrs. BURGESS.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

This School which was closed in 1878 owing to the illness of the Head Master, is to be revived in accordance with the express wishes of Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, and with special pecuniary assistance from Government.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to be Vice-Patrons of the School:—

The Hon'ble R. L. Ashburner, acting Governor of Bombay.
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Col Merriman, C. S. I.
The Rev. the Acting Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Local Committee of Management will consist of the following:—

R. F. Mactier, Esq., Judge of Satara.
T. W. Stewart, Esq., Collector of Satara.
Dr. Maconachie, Superintendent of Mahableshwar.
T. Falloon, Esq., Superintendent of Panchgani.
Rev. G. B. Streeten, Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar, Secretary.

All applications for preliminary information to be addressed to the Secretary.

Boarders Rs. 35 a month with reductions if more than one child of the same family is sent.

ALWAYS AT HAND,
A
FRESH SUPPLY OF

Eno's Fruit Salt	1	8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	1	6
Do Do Lime Juice Syrup	1	8
Denniford's Fluid Magnesia	0	10
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	1	6

AND ALSO
AMBROSIAL LEMON CREAM,
OR
REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK,
HEALTH-GIVING, STRENGTHENING, REFRESHING, COOLING AND NOURISHING.
WILL CURE SUN STROKE.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re 1-12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use ... Rs. 2

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTURED (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICE LIST, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
1 inch CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 28, Rs. 36, and Rs. 50.
POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS. SLOPES and BATTERS.
THEODOLITES, EVEREST'S. Rs. 425.
Do. TRANSIT. Rs. 450.
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 32.
CLINOMETERS. Rs. 28.
POCKET SEXTANTS, Rs. 72.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.

CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 42; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.
HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.
PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.
ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.
THE SQUARES. SET SQUARES. CURVES.
STENCIL PLATES. STENCIL BRUSHES and INK.
DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch, Rs. 180.
Do. DANCER'S. Rs. 225.
LEVELLING STAVES. Rs. 42.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES. Rs. 36, Rs. 72 and Rs. 85.
LAND CHAINS. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 11-8.
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ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOURS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 32, Rs. 38, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
WATER COLOUR LIQUIDS AND MEDIUMS.
METALLIC SAUCERS, SHELLS, &c.
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SKETCHING PAPER and TABLETS. MILLBOARDS.
TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER. CANVAS.

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SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS.
BRUSHES, Sable and Camel-Hair.
CRAYONS, PENCILS, ERASERS.
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CANVAS. MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
BRUSHES, Hog Hair and Sable.
PALETTES. BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE FAVOURITE
PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO
P. VUCCINO & CO.
STUDIO IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, OPEN FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

PHOTOGRAPHS EXECUTED in the BEST STYLE, under the PERSONAL ATTENTION of a STAFF of the MOST COMPETENT EUROPEAN ARTISTS.

N. B.—Their photographs taken in REMBRANDT STYLE which is now largely patronized.

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GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama to be had either for framing or in folding albums.

BEAUTIFUL OLEOGRAPHS, being copies from Paintings by Great Masters.

Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.

Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of the most interesting Sceneries in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

JUST UNPACKED,
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES,
BLACK AND COLORED,
5 AND 6 BUTTONS.
BLACK AND WHITE,
7 AND 8 BUTTONS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.
NOW REMOVED TO
RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET,

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 70, Bazar Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1880, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1879.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MADHOWRAO MOROJEE, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 28th April 1880, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 9th April 1880.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been APPOINTED, in succession to the late Firm of W. NICOL & Co., SOLE REPRESENTATIVES in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for Messrs. F. GIESLER AND COMPANY, and that they are now in a position to supply their CHAMPAGNE to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Giesler's "for India brand"	Qts.	per doz.	Cash	Rs.	48-0
Do.	do.	Pts.	do.	do.	25.0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS
AND SUN HATS.

OUR STOCK in this Department is REPLETE with EVERY WELL-KNOWN and APPROVED SHAPE in

Regulation Helmets.
Ellwood's
Patent Air Chamber
Felt Helmets.
The Mayo Helmet.
The MacLeod Helmet.
The Wolseley Helmet.
The Brown Shikar Hat.
The White Shikar Hat.
The White Melton Sun Hat.
The Drab Melton Sun Hat.
The Gentlemen's Terrai Hat.
The Ladies' Terrai Hats.
The Ladies' Felt Helmet.
The Ladies' Melton Sun Hat.
PITH HATS
in every variety of shape and thickness.
Every requisite necessarry for fitting up.
MILITARY
and
POLITICAL HELMETS
or
COCKED HATS
always on hand.
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made to any pattern or regulation.

ILLUSTRATIONS and PRICES sent free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMUS IN INDIS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ... DAVE CARSON.

DAVE CARSON AND MISS CLARA STANLEY'S COMBINED OPERA COMPANY FOR A SHORT SEASON.

POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

MR. CARSON takes great pleasure in announcing to his Friends and patrons in Bombay, that after an absence of two and a half years, he has returned with a company,

CONSISTING OF 19 ARTISTES,

whose talents and inexhaustible repertoire exceeds anything ever seen in India.

EACH ARTISTE BEING A VERSATILE STAR.

During the season there will be produced
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
OPERA BOUFFE.
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF SPECIALITIES,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24TH, 1880.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL CONSIST OF
(Robert Planquette's and M. M. Clairville et Ch. Gabet.)
OPERA COMIQUE IN THREE ACTS,
ENTITLED
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

Performed with the greatest Success for upwards of 300 Nights at the Theatre Des Folies Dramatiques, Paris, also at the Globe and Folly Theatres, London, and honored in Calcutta by the distinguished patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BETWEEN ACTS SECOND AND THIRD
DAVE CARSON
will appear as
THE BENGALEE BABOO IN ENGLAND.

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.

OVERTURE ... ORCHESTRA.

AT 9 O'CLOCK PROMPT.
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
[CAST]

Germaine	Miss Clara Stanley.
Serpolette	Miss Bertha Hector.
Manette	Miss Julie Austin.
Jeanne	Miss Lilly Hedderwick.
Gertrude	Miss Kate Hedderwick.
Henry Marquis de Corneville	Mr Howard Oakley.
Gaspard	Mr Joseph Arthur.
Le Baillie	Mr T Moore.
Grenicheux	Miss Lizzie Wilson
Gobo—[The Baillie's Shadow]	Mr J Rollings.
Christophe—[A Naval Cadet]	Mr J Drew.
Pierre	Mr J Drew.
Catchalot	Mr Madison Obrey.
Minard	Mr J Merrilees.

PEASANTS, SAILORS, &c.
[Period about 1700]

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	„ 8 as.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15.

Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50, Rue Ste. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 annas each.

FOR SALE.

JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER.—The most successful, effective, and economical of all Disinfectants for House, Farm, Factory, Ship or Drainage Sanitation.

Price 1 gal. drums	each	Rs. 3-8
8 oz. bottles	per doz.	„ 4-0
4 oz. „	„	„ 2-8
2 oz. „	„	„ 1-8

CALISAYINE.—The new Tonic Bitters, unrivalled for pleasant flavor, and invigorating effect.

Price per case [24 bots.]	Rs. 28-0
Dozen	„ 15-0
Bottle	„ 1-8

Each bottle is accompanied by a valuable little book of directions for mixing "dainty drinks," etc.

SAMPLES of both the above articles FREE on application.

STIRLING & CO., 2, Dean Lane.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DAVE CARSON'S VARIETIES.—CHAS MERRILEES, Musical Director, Solo Violin, Harp Ocarina and Champion Banjo Soloist of the World, English and American styles, will be able to accept a few pupils during the season.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—THIS DAY, at 2 p. m., there and back Rs. 5, including Tiffin, Attendance, and Ice. Refreshments Extra. GREEN and JARVIS, Owners Steam Launch Empress; Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT by an EUROPEAN NURSE to return to England in charge of Children. Address L., care of this Office.

WANTED, by the GOVERNMENT of GOA, COMPETENT ENGINEERS for five Steam Launches. Applications to be addressed to Messrs. NANABHOY and SORABJEE, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO SHIP MASTERS.—REQUIRED a PASSAGE in a Sailing Ship from Bombay to London for a Gentleman and Native servant. No extras required. For particulars, &c. and stating terms, apply by letter to E. WALLER, Esq., Railway Department, opposite General Post Office.

HAMILTON'S FORMERLY HOPE HALL HOTEL.—Owing to the EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS not being COMPLETED, the above establishment WILL NOT BE OPENED till the 1st of May.

TO BE LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Mazagon for Rs. 50. Also SEVERAL BUNGALOWS on the Hope Hall Estate, late Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, the Materials of Ship "Fathool Careem"—Sales, Masts, Compasses, Cables, Chains, &c. Apply at Gunpowder, or Kaiser-i-Hind S.F. Mills, 1, Jail Road.

A SECOND-HAND English circular-fronted BROUGHAM, very light and roomy, undergoing repairs, price Rs. 800. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

YACHT FOR SALE—The RUSTOM FOR SALE. Price Rs. 450; also a large JOLLY BOAT, Price Rs. 100. Apply to T. C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, CORRUGATED GALVANIZED SHEET IRON of different sizes and Guages in Bundles & Skeleton cases. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

J. AND F. MARTELL'S GENUINE OLD BRANDY per Doz. Rs. 29; Ayala's Magnums of Champagne, per Doz Rs. 95, C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co., Bombay.

TWO LARGE AIRY ROOMS with BOARD on the Top Floor facing the sea, opposite the New High Court. Apply A. M., care of this paper.

PERSIAN CARPETS, a beautiful assortment of, FOR SALE at the office of the undersigned, 26, Apollo Street. MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN.

A Small quantity of REAL MOKHA COFFEE at REDUCED PRICES, to close account, at the Godown of MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN, 26, Apollo Street.

TENTS FOR SALE.—One 16 ft. square, one 12 ft. square. Three Pals each, 14 by 12, and 2 necessary Tents, also a comfortable TONGA. Address MAJOR PAYNE, 58, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, one Madras-built BROUGHAM, by Simpson and Co., in very good order, recently painted, for price and other particulars apply at the Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIP BISCUITS and FLOUR at less than Home prices. Come and see samples at PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL.

GREAT SUCCESS.
GRAND SUCCESS.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

COME AND SEE
THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE.
COME AND SEE
THE GRAND SCENES.
COME AND SEE
THE PRINCE'S BALL.
COME AND SEE
THE FANCY DRESS QUADRILLE.
COME AND SEE
THE GORGEOUS PROCESSION.

THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CINDERELLA.

as performed at Wilson's Great World Circus, has been pronounced by the Press, the Public and the Profession to be the most excellent of its kind ever produced.

LAST WEEK!! LAST WEEK!!

LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

COMMENCING AT
9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
A GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME,
EMBRACING THE PERFORMANCES
OF
ALL THE GRAND HORSES,
ALL THE GREAT STAR ARTISTES,
AND CONCLUDING WITH
THE FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CINDERELLA,
OR
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

There was once a rich lady and gentleman, who lived together very happily with their only daughter, who was praised by everybody for her sweetness of disposition. But unfortunately for the child, the poor lady died while she was very young, and her husband was so very, very sad, that he almost broke his heart.

He, however, for the sake of his dear little girl, determined on marrying again. The lady he married had two daughters of her own, and so he hoped she would have proved a kind mother to his little darling. But he was deceived. No sooner had he married, than the lady became cruel and tyrannical. She paid no attention to her husband, and treated his sweet little girl with great harshness. The gentleman, who loved his daughter very dearly, remonstrated against the cruelty of her behaviour, but it only made her worse; and unable to control her violence, he fell into low spirits, which brought him to an early grave. The two daughters, too, were haughty, unkind and selfish girls, and mocked their poor little half-sister and forced her to undergo all the drudgery of a servant's work. She had to scrub the floor, wash the dishes, clean the grates, sit in the kitchen, and sift the cinders, and was for this nicknamed Cinderella. Poor Cinderella had now a sad time of it for her two sisters who were very plain, were jealous of her, because, even in her poor ragged clothes, she was far more beautiful than they when dressed out in all their showy finery.

It happened that a ball, to last two evenings, was given by the King's son, and Cinderella's sisters, who were very grand people in their way, were invited. But Cinderella was forced to stay at home in her chimney corner, while they were enjoying themselves at the ball. As soon as they had departed, the poor girl said, "Oh! how I wish, I wi-sh—" "What do you wish, my dear?" said her godmother, who at that moment came in. "You wish, to go to the Prince's ball, now, don't you?" Cinderella at once confessed the truth. "Well, well," said her godmother, "and so you shall, my darling, if you continue to be a good girl."

So Cinderella's godmother, who was a fairy, at once, by a stroke of her wand, transformed a pumpkin into a most splendid carriage, six mice into horses, a rat into a well-dressed coachman, and four lizards into four of the handsomest footmen ever seen.

Cinderella was fairly lost with wonder, when her godmother again waved her wand, and she became dressed in the most beautiful clothes, ornamented with the most costly and the rarest jewels in the whole world. Oh! how lovely Cinderella thought she looked, when she saw, in her sisters' looking glass, the wonderful change the fairy had made in her! Her godmother also gave her two little glass slippers, and told her on no account to stay at the ball later than twelve o'clock; for should she remain a single moment after, her carriage, horses, and servants would again become a pumpkin, six mice, a rat, and four lizards, and she, too, would be changed into her former self. Cinderella promised to be very punctual, and started off in her carriage to the ball.

When Cinderella arrived, the King's son came down to welcome her as the unknown Princess, and conducted her to the ball room, where the sisters had already arrived. She was very much admired by everybody, and by-and-by the Prince became her partner. Cinderella danced so gracefully, that every one was enchanted with her still more, and all agreed in thinking her the most accomplished lady they had ever seen. Her two haughty sisters alone, who of course had not the slightest notion that the beautiful Princess was the despised Cinderella, were envious at the admiration lavished upon the stranger, while they were quite overlooked. When, however, supper was announced, the Prince escorted her to the table. She took her seat near to her sisters, and paid them so many kind attentions, that they became quite delighted with her.

Exactly at a quarter to twelve, Cinderella curtsied to the company and retired, although the Prince pressed her to remain. The next night Cinderella again went to the ball, when she appeared, if possible, still more lovely than before. But this time she became so absorbed in the pleasures of the evening, that she forgot how quickly the time passed. All at once the clock struck twelve, and Cinderella ran from the palace in such haste that she lost one of her glass slippers on the stairs.

The Prince was distracted when he missed from his side the beautiful Princess. He immediately, with two of his nobles, ran down to the door of the palace, to see if Cinderella had indeed left. But no trace of her could anywhere be found, except the little glass slipper that she had lost, and which the King's son had picked up, and now treasured with the greatest care.

After a few days, the Prince proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, that he would marry the lady whose foot the little glass slipper should exactly fit.

All the titled ladies of the Court anxiously tried on the slipper first, but it was always too small! too small! Then the Prince ordered the heralds to go to all the ladies of his dominions; and it being brought to the two sisters, each tried very hard to squeeze a foot into it, but all to no purpose. "Pray, may I be allowed to try it on?" asked Cinderella, who was present. The two sisters burst out in laughter; but the officers, seeing that Cinderella was very beautiful, at once gave consent. She then sat on a chair, and put it on her foot with the greatest ease. To their utter astonishment they found it fitted her to perfection, and to the still greater astonishment of her unkind sisters, Cinderella now produced the fellow slipper from her pocket, which she had kept, and now put on. At that moment her fairy godmother appeared, waved her wand, and Cinderella again became dressed as the lovely Princess the King's son was so hoping to find.

The joy of the messengers was unbounded. They conducted Cinderella to the Prince, who was so very glad to see her again, that he solicited her hand in marriage, and Cinderella, giving her consent, in a few days he publicly made her his bride

There were very great rejoicings at Court, for Cinderella, who was as amiable as she was beautiful, was beloved by everybody. Although her sisters had been cruel to her she treated them with the utmost kindness, and gave them apartments in the palace, where they afterwards lived in the greatest splendour.

The following are some of the distinguished characters which will be impersonated:—

CINDERELLA ... For Petite Adele.

GUESTS AT THE PRINCE'S BALL.
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
IN FULL DRESS UNIFORM AS FIELD MARSHAL
The Most Noble the Earl of Lytton and Viscount Knebworth Viceroy and Governor General of India.
H. I. M. The Sultan of Turkey.
H. M. the Shah of Persia.
H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad.
H. H. The Guicowar of Baroda.
H. E. Sir Salar Jung.
His Excellency Sir Richar[d] Temple.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were still quoted at 98⅜. French Rentes were down ¼, being quoted at 118⅜. A decline of ⅛ is reported in Indian Government Securities.

In the General Produce Markets there are no changes of any importance to notice in Coffee or Cocoanut-oil, but Oilseeds are dull, and prices are generally 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower; Wheat is also reported to be dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

The Colonial Wool Sales commenced in London yesterday, and prices opened at an advance of 1½s. per lb. on the last sales.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quiet at last Friday's quotations, and that for Cotton in Liverpool closed steady at Monday's rates. The Sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. "To arrive" Good M. G. Broach with the "Good" clause, April shipment via Canal, was quoted at 6⅜d. per lb., which shows a corresponding decline with spot Cotton on last quotations. L. M. Uplands for forward delivery shows a further decline of 1-32d. per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands was still quoted at 12 cents per lb., but Futures were down again to 11·99 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	6,000	5,000
Four days' Receipts	19,000	20,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,578,600	4,265,000	4,037,000

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 52s per oz., a decline of 1-8d per oz. on the previous days' rate, and in the event of Council Bills being allotted, as seems likely, below 1s. 8d. per rupee, a further decline in the Metal may be looked for.

EXCHANGE has again shown signs of weakness to-day, and rates are 1-32d. lower all round. In the morning some of the Banks were out at yesterday's rates for a time, but advices from Calcutta coming weak sellers withdrew, excepting at the abovementioned decline. As usual on Council Draft day there has been little doing, as both sellers and buyers have been holding off in anticipation of doing better to-morrow; the general impression is that the allotment will be made at an average of 1s. 7 15-16d per Rupee, in which case it is not generally supposed that the quantity to be offered for sale next week will be further reduced. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		......1s. 7 15 16d.	per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3	do.	...1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3	do.	...1s. 8 3-16 to 7-32d.	,,
France 3	do.	...............2·13.	,,

On Calcutta demand Bank Bills are quoted at 1b. 99 15-16, and 60 days' sight drafts at 1b. 99⅜.

At the usual Weekly Meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay no change was made in the rates of interest and discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Market has been firm to-day at Rs 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102 5-16 for Fours-and a-half.

SHARES—Bank of Bombays continue in good demand and Nationals are enquired after at Rs. 109. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 975. In Spinning and Weaving Co.'s there has been more doing at an advance of Rs. 10 per share is reported in Alfreds, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Cooria, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 20, in Khandeish, Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern and Rs. 5 in Orientals.

COTTON.—The Market has been extremly dull to-day, and very few transactions have been reported. Prices are generally Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Although Reuter reported arrivals firm in Liverpool yesterday this is not confirmed by private advices which are said to report Surats almost unsaleable both in Liverpool and on the Continent. The arrivals in Bombay from up-Country yesterday were very large, 13,724 bales, which makes a total of 36,357 bales for four days.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 240 per candy	Ready, F.P.
,, ,,	,, 238 ,,	May dely.
,, Dhollera	,, 226 ,,	Ready.
,, ,,	,, 224 ,,	May dely
Good Oomrawuttee	,, 225 ,,	Ready.
F. G. F. ,,	,, 216 ,,	Ready.
G. F. ,,	,, 211 ,,	Ready.
Good S G Dhawar	,, 220 ,,	May dely

LINSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65 per cwt.

RAPESEED is still quite neglected. The nominal price for Guzerat is Rs, 5-10 per cwt.

WHEAT is quiet at Rs. 35 per candy for White and Rs. 31 for Red. Freights are unchanged, but the feeling is weak. We quote Liverpool via Canal and Cape 42s. 6d., April and May loading. Havre via Canal 45s. per ton, May and June shipment. Marseilles and Genoa 40s. per ton, Trieste and Venice 52s. 6d. per ton paid at 2s. per Rupee Exchange.

IMPORTS.—The market for Piece Goods is dull, and for Yarns very quiet. Copper is again lower, with little enquiry either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	21,000	500	500	4 p. ct	692½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	735
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	5 do	126
Chart'd Bk. I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	282
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	470
National Bank of India.	37,500	25	12½	6 do	109
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	525
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	119x-d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	1910
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	365
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	19nl
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	[illegible]	1000	[illegible]	[illegible]	880
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	725
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	57
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	440
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	55	1,575
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	760
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	500	30	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	480xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	245
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	420
Golam Baba Spinning Co	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindostan	875	1,000	1,000	60	925
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,900	..	510
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	775
Khandeish	780	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	561
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	375
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30	1,190
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	940
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	820
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	625
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	92
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	665
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	800
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	680
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50½	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	810
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	180-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £15 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	12	1,030
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	265x-d.*
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	440x-d.
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	600	500	all	50	435
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	105
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	30
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	430
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	100	900x-d.
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,000
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50	430
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	50	435
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	3	120
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,500	7	165
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,300	750	11	1,125
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	285
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	585

* P. S. Bonds.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th April 1880.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	61,291	0	0
Merchandise	1,56,346	0	0
Telegraph	714	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	2,20,351	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1879.

Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	55,661	0	0
Merchandise	1,49,056	0	0
Telegraph	851	0	0
Other Receipts	1,010	0	0
Total Rs.	2,06,578	0	0
Increase Rs.	14,773	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CHARLES DEERING, 810 tons, Captain A. Carter, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE STEAMER TIMOUR, 1440 tons, Captain J. K. Inch, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S N. CO.'S STEAMER INDIA, 656 tons, Captain C. M. Day, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Cown and Mr. W. Doctor.

THE STEAMER OORUN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rean, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Deu.—Mr. DeCanto and Mr. Quadros. For Dwarka.—Khan Bahadur Bomanshaw Sorabjee; and 179 deck for Coast ports.

THE P. AND O. CO'S. STEAMER ERONA 3,068 tons, Captain W. Barratt, which arrived in harbour on the 20 inst. from Southampton (24th March), brought the following cargo:—24 packages cochineal, 101 packages medicine, 1,274 packages piece goods, 10 cases umbrellas, 15 cases boots, 1,436 packages wines and spirits, 24 cases metal, 876 packages window glass, 110 cases brass, 152 cases copper, 164 kegs nails, 102 cases cologne water, 82 packages glassware, 47 cases soap, 190 packages oil, 241 bales twist, 242 packages candles 113 packages provision, 151 packages oil manstores, 2 packages roots, 101 packages varnish, 19 packages earthen ware, 639 boxes silver, 605 boxes silver coins, 10 boxes specie, 23 packages boysabolee, 1 package herabole, 12 packages gum, and many packages merchandise.

THE HALL LINE STEAMER BRANKSOME HALL, 1347 tons, Capt. R. Collin, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Liverpool (24th Mar.) with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. McMullin and Mr. Lynch. She brought the following cargo:—5 packages glass ware, 13 packages earthen ware 277 kegs nails, 1353 packages piece goods 6511 bundles iron hoops 6 packages colors and paints, 14 packages varnish, 20 bundles steel, 905 bars and 1958 bundles iron, 12 cases umbrellas, 500 boxes fire bricks, 100 boxes soap, 51 bales twist, 95 cases wine and spirit, 60 bundles buckets, 50 packages bottles, 223 cases copper, 1,602 cases brandy, 85 iron plates, 25 cases iron sheets, 753 bundles iron hoops, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Branksome Hall(s).	Collins	Liverpool, March 24.
21	Chilena	Botely	Mauritius, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Merak (s)	Allen	Colombo.
	Timor (s)	Inch	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer India, Day, to Liverpool.
Steamer Oorun, Rean, to Cutch.
Ship Charles Deering, Carter, to Akyab.

The steamer Umballa, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

April.	ARRIVALS.		
16	Umvoti	Retves	Natal, Feb 8.
17	Lornty	Flynn	, Jan 11.
	Rohilla	Donnett	Madras. April 13.

DEPARTURE.

April 16—Steamer Chyebassa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tenedos s—2 casks soft soap Esmaljee Ebramjee, 21 crates earthen ware Soomar Veera.
Italia s—58 cases empty sodawater bottles Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumpbaile Castle—30 cases old tom Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Marlborough s—25 cases clocks Esmaljee Dosabhoy.
Rebecca s—8 cases claret and 3 cases still hock Jaffer Sulliman and Co, 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Verona s—146 boxes bar silver the French Bank.
Khiva s—91 boxes bar silver the French Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—1 case eau de cologne D S Kemp and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Verona s—98 boxes silver coins the French Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—200 bales cotton Wallace and Co.
Twilight—500 bales cotton Wallace and Co.
Shakespeare—305½ cwts myrabolams Jetta Pursotum.
Avondale s—800 cwts linseed P Chrystal and Co, 113 bales cotton waste John Marshall, 450 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co, 50 bales cotton Anundjee Luckmedass and Co, 700 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 112 bales cotton Dayabhoy Cullianjee.
Euphrates s—100 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 500 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 143 bales wool Ralli Brothers, 110 bales wool Nursee Khuttow, 60 cwts ginger Mahowdass Goolalchund, 105 bales cotton Bhimsee Nuthoo, 88 bales cotton Rowjee Pragjee, 103 bales cotton waste Sunsoodin Moola Tyebjee.
Edwin s—135 bales cotton Anundjee Luckmedass and Co, 1,000 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co, 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 500 bales cotton Lyon and Co.
Speke Hall s—406 cwts wheat Ruzubally Ally Ruza, 40 bales wool N Sorabjee and Co, 70 bales wool Kooka Khoosal, 53 bales wool Peily and Co.
India s—88 cwts linseed Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glenrath s—130 cwts horns Volkart Brothers, 51 cases olibanum Allana Munjee, 481½ cwts myrabalams Robertson Brothers and Co, 22 bales hides Goolamhoosein Purpia, 74 bales skins Ewart, Latham and Co, 14 bales hides Mahamed Premjee, 23 bales hides and skins Hajee Hassom Oomer, 12 bales hides Dawood Hajee Sulayman.
Khiva s—18 cwts horns Ebram Joosub, 14 bales hides Rehamanbhoy Russoolbhay.

FOR HAVRE.

Europa—300 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—150 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 150 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Lord Durby s—870 cwts castorseed Valkart Brothers.
Tebe s—100 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer & Co.
Surat s—150 bales cotton Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton F Turat, 400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat s—1 cwt indigo Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 1,200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—10 bales twist Hajee Ally Bebaney, 12 packages dry rose flowers, Cayamally Tyebally Son, 27 cwts coffee Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Peshawar s—25 bales twist, Vullubhdass Manchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—223 packages olibanum Datardina Mawjee, 100 bales cotton and 2 cases fishmaws Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed, 43 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram, 10 bales twist Yue Lun Ching, 59 bales twist Rehemoobhoy Hubbhoy, 1 case sale and 33 cwts betelnuts, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 6 cwts Cambaystone Ebram Noordin and Co, 3 chests opium N J Abraham, 51 barrels seelarus Currimbhoy Ebram, 1 case fishmaws and 1 case Pheathers Bundally Sewjee, 110 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 19 cases olibanum Cassum Soomaz

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—10 bales twist P, Chrystal and Co, 3 chests opium Samabhoy Nathoobhoy, 40 chests opium Jairasbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 22.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

471-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co vs Khusal Huridass and others—Shapoorjee and T, M and G, and A and H—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Marwaree Goolchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Yalibai and others—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

15-80—Tyabjee and S—Doolubh Raghowjee vs Ghellabhoy, Doolubdass and others—Crawford and B.

152-80—In person [a pauper]—Thucker Govindjee Lalljee vs Thucker Girdhur Wagbjee and others—Chalk and W.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

532-78—Tyabjee and S—Sakerlal Atmaram vs Luckmidass Tricumdass and others—H W Payne, K M and in person—Part heard.

64-80—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Jacob Jan Mahomed vs Shaik Abdool bin Shaik Amir—Janardhan G.

116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramjee Dhondoo and another vs Soora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.

76-80—In person [a pauper]—Ismailkhan and others vs Abdool Gunny and another—in person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Chapman, Col, 25th Bombay N I, from leave.
Kennedy, Lieut, S C, on duty, from Zanzibar.
Kearny, Surg Major, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Chapman, Lieut, 10th Bombay N I, on sick leave.
Browne, Captain, 12th Bombay N I, on leave, from Rajkote.
Thompson, Surg, to join, from England.
Des Voeux, Col, 5th Bombay N I, on leave, from Hurnai
Macintyre, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on leave, from Kirkee.

APRIL 21.

Stewart, Lieut Col, R H A, on duty, from Umballa.
Faircloth, Major, 81st Regt, on duty, from Ferozpore.
Slater, Lieut, 10th Regt, on duty, from Peshawar.
Smith, Col, Army Reserve Remount Depot, on leave, from Saharunpore.
Banister, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Casey, Lieut, R H A, to join, to Secundrabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 17.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr M R W P Adams, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2?th March 1880.

Mr A D Hill, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th March 1880.

Mr G Bowden, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th Feb 1880.

Mr J W B Duthy, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the forenoon of the 26th March 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 104, dated 20th March 1880, Mr J W Wilkinson, Depy Examiner, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, on the afternoon of the 25th March 1880.

With reference to P W Notification No 8, dated 20th Feb 1880, of the Govt of India, Lieut Col de Bourbel, R E, made over, and Maj Dowden, R E, received, charge of the Office of the Supdg Engr and Secy to the Agent to the Govr Genl for Biluchistan, on the forenoon of the 1st April 1880.

Mr J W Brassington, Ex Engr, Mayo College Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted him in Notification No 617 S, dated 19th ultimo, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 14, dated 12th March 1880, Maj J H Crowdy, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Morar Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Mr F C Murray, Offg Ex Engr, Jullundur Division, Military Works, made over, and Mr A O L Learmonth, Offg Ex Engr, Dalhousie Division, Military Works, received, charge of the Stations of Upper and Lower Dharmsalla and Fort Kangra, of the late Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the 18th March 1880

Mr F C Murray, Offg Ex Engr, Jullundur Division, Military Works, made over, and Capt G Hildebrand, R E, Ex Engr, Umballa Division, Military Works, received, charge of the Stations of Jullundur and Phillour, of the late Jullundur Division, on the afternoon of the 29th March 1880.

Mr C S Biscoe, Probationer, Traffic Dept, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted fifty days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 9th Jan 1880.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notifications Nos 58 and 59, dated 20th Feb 1880, and this Office Notification No 64, dated 25th March 1880, Lieut Col R deBourbel, R E, assumed charge of the Office of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, from Capt H S F Haynes, R E, on the forenoon of the 10th April 1880.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

The under-mentioned transfer is made:—

Mr R C Williams, Apprentice Engr, Pindi-Kohat Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, to Open Line, for employment in the Traffic Dept.

Mr T Anderson, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rattial-Pindi to the Pindi-Attock Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway Mr J H L Patterson, Storekeeper, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Pujab Northern State Railway, vice Mr. Anderson, transferred.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 93, dated 5th ultimo, the under-mentioned posting is made:—Mr O F Gilbert, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.

The transfers of Mr E C Elliot and Mr C H C Bickerton, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, from the Rathial-Pindi Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Kandahar Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, and Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section respectively, notified in Director Genl's Notification No 49, dated the 23rd instant, are cancelled, and Mr. Elliot is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr A S Knollee, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Sukkur Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 1st May 1880, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr P T Large, Exe Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Office of Engr-in-C to the Peshawar Division.

With reference to Government of India, PW Dept, Notification No 104, dated 20th March 1880, Mr J W Wilkinson, Depy Examiner, 1st grade [temporary rank], joined the Office of the Examiner, of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the forenoon of the 2nd April 1880, and Mr W H Marten, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 3rd idem

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept Notification No 66, dated 20th Feb 1880, Mr J O Callaghan made over, and Mr P D Barlay, received, charge of the Office and duties of Traffic Supdt Rajputana and Southern Section, Sindia State Railways, on the afternoon of the 17th March 1880. Mr O'Callaghan availed himself on the same day, of the six months' special leave and twelve days' subsidiary leave, granted him in Director Gen of Railways, Notification No 54 dated 30th March 1880'

Mr R F Coppin, Asst Engr, 2nd grade is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S HEWETT.

Bombay, 2 th April 1880.

1 Capt Scorgie is granted two months' leave of absence from this date.

2 No 26 Vol W Cannon is granted two months' leave of absence from this date and has permission to take his rifle with him.

3 No 1089 Vol A Perkins, D Co., is temporarily transferred to G Company, Poona Detachment.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain, and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co, have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McRAE—April 3rd, at Codeypore, the wife of Captain A. R. T. McRae, of a son.

PROCTOR-SIMS—April 19th, at Gogo, Kathiawar, the wife of R. Proctor-Sims, Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAVER—April 21st, at Hornby Row, Fort, Jamshedjee Suntookjee Daver, nephew of the late Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, at the residence of his father-in-law, Cursedjee Pallonjee Powalla, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 3 p. m. to-day.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

THE protracted, and often heated, discussions in the Corporation on the Malabar Hill Reservoir affair have resulted in what is practically a compromise—the passing of a vote of censure on the Executive Engineer which most of those who voted for it expressly stated they considered too severe, in order that those who voted against it should be estopped from carrying a vote of want of confidence which would have been tantamount to dismissal. It is not necessary now to recapitulate the points at issue. Every one that has looked into the papers during the last ten days knows them by heart. At one time there seemed some reason to fear that the affair might be decided not entirely upon its merits, but upon party or sectional predilections; and a weekly contemporary, amusingly enough, asserted that the "race antipathies"—meaning doubtless the race sympathies—of the European members led them to oppose Mr. P. M. Mehta's motion for the virtual cashiering of the Executive Engineer. Nothing could have been more at variance with the fact. The Executive Engineer was freely, even harshly, censured by the European members of the Corporation, and assuredly if the charge of wrongful dealing and secret practises of bad faith which Mr. P. M. Mehta's able speech seemed to imply had been made good, a considerable number of them, if not all, would have voted for his immediate dismissal. The very fact that he was a European and a high official would have but made them the more inexorable. *Noblesse oblige*, as many a man who has tripped or appeared to trip has found to his cost before now. But without any previous concert, and influenced entirely by the weight of the facts and the arguments which had been brought peacemeal to light while this matter was being discussed before the Town Council and the Corporation, they came to the conclusion that while the charge of negligence was established, the charge of bad faith was utterly baseless. Indeed the graver charge was rather implied than deliberately pressed by the thorough going gentlemen who asked for Mr. Walton's dismissal. But obviously it would have been harsh and improper to dismiss a very able and efficient Engineer who had during twelve years done good work for the Municipality for a solitary fault, unless that fault involved his honesty or his honour. That was a self-evident proposition to the European members of the Corporation, and an influential if small minority of the native members proved by their speeches and their votes that they understood the distinction perfectly. It is, we think, to be regretted that the majority of the native members "voted solid" for dismissal and would hear of no middle course. Had the case been one of corruption—as it appeared to be when first whispered about—dismissal, of course, would have been the righteous and the inevitable punishment. But, as we have said, that allegation was not put forward, though one or two speakers used words which seemed to imply it, and the whole of the facts as laid bare by the inquiry unequivocally negatived that theory. And that being so, the endeavour to oust the Executive Engineer from his position had no justification. The attempt was not the less open to objection, because it was made in evasion of the distinct provision of the Municipal Act, which ordains that the Executive Engineer, like the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, shall only be removable by a two-thirds vote of the Corporation. Mr. P. M. Mehta and those who acted with him did not propose to pass a vote of dismissal expressed in so many words, but they sought to accomplish the same end by a vote of "want of confidence" which they calculated would force the officer to resign. It was the "confidence trick" in a new guise. The object of requiring a two thirds vote to effect the dismissal of a Municipal officer is perfectly clear. The officers in question have from time to time to do many things which may possibly array against them a great deal of local prejudice, and if they were liable to removal by the vote of a bare majority of the members of the Corporation, they would very soon allow considerations of party and the chances of the voting to weigh upon them in the performance of their duties. To make them perfectly independent of all influences of the kind, it is laid down that they are irremovable unless a charge of misconduct or incapacity has been in the opinion of a two-thirds of the Corporation established against them. This is a wise and necessary provision, and it would have been a great mistake had the Corporation in the recent case taken a course which would have practically annulled it. On the whole, Municipal institutions have, we think, worked very well under circumstances which seemed calculated to try the temper and the moderation of all concerned. There was perfect openness and give and take in the debating; neither side hesitated for an instant to say what it had upon its mind, and yet the instances when it was even alleged that unparliamentay terms were used, were very few and insignificant. There was a creditable absence of rant throughout, the speakers on both sides addressing themselves to the facts and the inferences to be drawn from them with directness and honesty. The Chairman, who had a most difficult task to perform, was indeed obliged to hear his decisions challenged on one or two points, but even those who performed that invidious office, admitted that he was free from any conscious bias. He showed marvellous temper and self-command throughout, and kept the debate and the debaters in very fair order. The Bombay Municipality has on this occasion once again justified the dictum of Sir Philip Wodehouse, that it knows how to discuss public questions of importance with great ability and discretion.

THE official returns of the foreign trade of India for the eleven months of the financial year show that the country is recovering from the effects of the famine. The imports of merchandise amount to Rs. 36,00,44,000 against Rs. 33,95,81,000 for the corresponding eleven months of 1878-79. The exports amount to Rs. 59,38,50,000 against Rs. 54,05,16,000 for the preceding year, while the net Customs revenue, irrespective of salt, amounted to Rs. 1,91,30,911 against Rs. 1,97,03,084, showing a loss of only Rs. 5,72,173 in spite of the abolition of the duty on cotton goods. The Budget of 1879-80 anticipated a loss of Customs revenue for the year of Rs. 19,20,000; the loss for eleven months shows only 5¾ lakhs, so there will be about 13 lakhs to the good on this item of revenue; this is a saving of which there is no mention in the revised estimates of 1879-80 given in the Budget of 1880-81. We are quite aware that there are some people who deny that increased foreign trade is an undoubted sign of increased prosperity of a country; but when this is accompanied, as it has lately been in India by a large extension of industrial enterprises and the export of fresh products, the growth of its foreign trade must, we think, be admitted to signify the growth of what constitutes real prosperity.

It is satisfactory to notice that Bombay is sharing in the marked improvement in business which is showing itself not only in this country, but apparently throughout the world. For the first three months of this year, January to March, we exported 258,000 bales of cotton against 160,000 in the same months of 1879; of wool 124,400 bales against 50 500; of linseed 210,700 cwts. against 115,900; of gingelly seed 339,200 cwts. against 292,500; of rape and mustard seed 32,988 cwts. against 15,975; of coffee 54,130 against 41,230; of wheat 73,232 cwts. against nothing in the first three months of last year. In our imports we have received in the three months of this year, of grey shirtings and longcloths 1,366,900 pieces against 797,870 pieces for the first three months of 1879; of grey jaconets 360,000 pieces against 209,060; of white jaconets, 315,000 pieces against 292,800; of grey madapollams 297,000 against 209,300; of iron we have received 13,027 tons against 10,651. The only important article which has fallen off, is coal, of which only 80,000 tons have come in the three months of this year, while 148,000 tons came in the same months of 1879. With regard to the large increase in imports of piece goods, it must be remembered further that last year we had a dozen of our mills closed, and many of the others were working on short time, while this year all are at work and on full time. It is true that increased trade at times arises from an abnormally speculative spirit, but this does not appear to be the case at present, as every symptom is that of legitimate business, the naturally heavy growth of the ground which has been lying fallow through famine causes. In this part of India, our cotton crop has this year returned to something like its old proportions, and its quality is most excellent; while the crops of wheat and seed have probably never been equalled. Of course, this must result in increased purchasing power on the part of the millions who till the soil, and who in large portions of the country during the past three or four years have hardly been able to get enough to maintain life. And we understand that mercantile business is not being conducted at a loss, but is fairly profitable to our merchants, whether in the home or foreign trade.

With regard to the railways of the country the accounts are not altogether so encouraging; we have, however, the railway reports only to the 15th February, and later accounts will, no doubt, show a considerable improvement. From the accounts published by Government to the middle of February we find that all the main lines showed a falling off compared with the previous year—the East Indian, the Oude and Rohilcund, the Madras, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. The loss was largest on the G. I. P., which showed receipts of only 35 lakhs against 39 lakhs the previous year. On the other hand, the accounts from the State railways were very encouraging; with hardly an exception they showed a good increase. The Rajpootana line, in which Bombay is so much interested, gave receipts amounting to Rs. 6,42,000 to the middle of February this year against Rs. 5,55,000 for the same time last year, showing a gain of Rs. 87,000, or over 15 per cent. The total gain on the State railways was Rs. 6,19,000; while the total loss on the guaranteed lines was Rs. 6,03,000. But there is every reason to believe that the latter will recover a portion at least of what they have lost in the later months of the year. At any rate, the growing improvements in the State railways will, we trust, lead to their being again taken up by Government in earnest. It is quite time that the scare caused by the unfavourable Budget of 1879 80 should have passed away, and that these useful and productive works should be again prosecuted vigorously. India has just passed through a very trying period, while with all the world she has been suffering from depressed trade, she has furthermore been called upon to endure four years of almost unexampled famine suffering. A time has now come when some years of prosperity may confidently be looked for, and advantage should at once be taken of this prosperity to push forward remunerative public works.

A NEW system has been adopted lately by the authorities, and one that seems well calculated to ensure the end for which it was instituted. A disaster occurs; the authorities at once take it up and order courts of inquiry, etc., and then—"masterly silence." Exciting events follow each other so rapidly now that by the time the public begin to wonder why they have never heard of the result of the inquiry into the last disaster, another case occurs in the absorption of which they forget all about the former affair, and hence the good that would follow from a thorough *exposé* is for ever lost. The disaster at Isandlwhana happens, the authorities talk of courts of inquiry, etc., etc. Public result *nil*—masterly silence. Officers from the Cape with whom we have lately conversed all state that from the top of the hill, at the foot of which the massacre took place, the surrounding country could be seen for miles, and had a reconnoitre been sent up the impi that destroyed the detachment would have been at once discovered; moreover, they say that though there were plenty of local cavalry with the force, they were all kept *in rear*. The catastrophe at the ford on the Kabul river shocks the public. A court of inquiry assembles immediately and nothing more is heard of the affair. But what say the officers on the spot? That the ford was a dangerous one, not crossing the river in a straight line, but V shaped with the apex of the angle down the stream, opposite which apex there was sheet rock with a considerable slope down stream, terminating abruptly in a deep pool. The stream, too, was going very fast, such a current indeed that next day one of the bodies was found over 50 miles from the scene of the accident. What say all the military works on the subject of fords? That they should always be carefully marked out, either by ropes across or stakes, and if these means are impracticable, that men should be placed in the water showing their limits up and down stream. Again, in General Massy's case all sorts of enquiries take place, but the result is as usual—masterly silence. Dr. Russell informs the world how our Cardwellian troops behave in the colonies; an angry reply is elicited from a general officer and then—masterly silence. Officers from the Cape in private conversation corroborate Dr. Russell's statement, and what we have lately seen of troops passing through tends to show how discipline has fallen off. Now another disaster, an officer and some men fall bravely defending an isolated post. Let us hope that a full enquiry will take place, and that the whole report may be made public. The question the public want answered is this, how is it that a post is formed without a detachment sufficiently strong to hold its own? History proves to us that all the hill tribes on the western frontier are treacherous to an almost inconceivable degree, and that the quieter and more friendly they are the more they ought to be mistrusted. "He who despises his enemy courts defeat" is a military axiom and one that seems in this case to have been quite forgotten. The telegram says that there is "great anxiety for the small detachments." How comes it that elementary military principles are so violated as to have small detachments out in a country where a treacherous enemy could assemble in thousands before intelligence of the movement could possibly be received? The public have a right to know whether the lives of Her Majesty's troops are heedlessly thrown away or not, and if so thrown away, they have a right to know who is to blame.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

I AM writing this in the very thick of the election contest when news of the polling in all the important boroughs is coming in hourly, and I can only report that the interest in these matters is sufficiently keen to throw all considerations of business into the background. Money is circulating freely, and unless most positive statements made by responsible correspondents are to be treated as mere fiction, hired mobs from one of the channels into which a good deal of the ready money withdrawn from London banks is flowing. The supporters of young Mr. Herbert Gladstone who is contesting Middlesex with the special object of punishing for his smartness and ready wit Lord George Hamilton, late Under-Secretary for India, have been obliged to send round the hat to procure funds for the fight, and have not been very successful. But meagre as is the subscription list for young Mr. Gladstone's enterprise, some of the funds appear to have been employed in a very questionable manner, probably without the knowledge of either the youth himself or any of his committee, one or two of the Conservative meetings having been broken up by roughs who must have been sent there on purpose, and who, in fact, hardly denied this. Probably the other side are just as bad, but as they never pretended to superior virtue, the practice is a shade less discreditable in their case. Even independently, however, of such improper electioneering methods, the expenditure all round is on a huge scale and has grown daily huger as the intensity of the rivalry has told upon the individual combatants. I am sorry to say it has told upon a good deal more in many cases, and especially upon their tempers and their manners. A gentleman not unknown to the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. J. M. Maclean, is canvassing the Elgin Burghs as a Liberal Conservative, being mainly incited to this enterprise by the unpopularity of that most pretentious of all pedantic prigs, Mr. Grant Duff. This gentleman, Mr. Duff, having apparently been persuaded by his own overweaning vanity into a notion that the Elgin Burghs were a private manor of his own upon which it was sacrilege to poach, has resented Mr. Maclean's intrusion by language which is perfectly outrageous, particularly coming from a man who has been generally considered a scholar as well as a gentleman. In his election addresses Mr. Grant Duff certainly went far enough. He spoke of the Ministerial policy as one of "beer and fear," and at another time as one of "bloody meddlesomeness." When Mr. Maclean came forward Mr. Duff, incapable of understanding how any person could differ from his sacred self, sneered at his opponent as "a wise man from the East," who was sent by the Beaconsfield Government "to contest his seat in revenge for his criticisms." This too, of a man who, intellectually and as a public speaker, stands a whole head and shoulders above himself! He added graciously:—"If a man sets a dog at me in the street I beat off the dog, no doubt, but it is not against the dog that my anger is directed." To this bit of flippant insolence the *Aberdeen Journal* pungently retorts that Mr. Grant Duff "may find many more of his constituents than he imagines of opinion just at present that the particular duty to which they are called is not that of beating off a dog, but that of reading a suitable and necessary lesson to an intolerable puppy." This is pretty stiff you will admit, and it is an illustration of what is going on all over the country. Of course when candidates are roused to such a white heat of excitement they do not think of such sordid details as the money wanted. That gushes out in an ever more copious stream, and it is only when the sober reaction of the bad "quarter of an hour" after the battle is over and the bills are presented arrives, that they stop to meditate over the antagonisms and all their consequences. After meditation, I need not add, does not lessen the bills.

When I say that the elections interfered with business, I of course make the usual allowances for the steady march of business of a certain kind which goes on without the slightest reference to any external occurrences. There is buying and selling, and the arrangements rendered necessary by the close of the quarter had to be made. When, however, the month of April has half passed, and the elections are all over, so that some estimate may be formed of the future Government and policy to which we stand committed, trade may be expected to take a more decided turn. I might say that the turn will be in the direction of improvement; only that I fear this must in some measure depend upon the result of the Parliamentary fight. If the Ministry are beaten or have not a working majority, we shall have Ministerial crises and political complications boding no good to trade. Even if they are completely successful, much will depend upon ensuing events, such as the harvest. There are one or two signs about trade which, I confess, I do not altogether like. To begin with, the American demand for our iron and other goods has decidedly fallen off, and the cause of that falling off suggests that it may be permanent. The long course of trade prosperity in the United State has led to inflated prices, these in their turn to enormous speculation, and it in its turn to dear money. Formerly all were buyers, but now sellers preponderate, and although the substantial wealth of the country must prevent anything approaching to a collapse, there will be at least a pause in the animation and a partial reaction which will diminish the imports. Next it is an unpleasant fact that industry abroad is reviving even faster than it has done with us; that is, French, Swiss, German and Belgian manufacturers have derived more benefit in proportion than English manufacturers have had from the current of prosperity which set in last autumn. It seems to have stopped flowing with us for the moment, but not so with them. Of course, we must hope that this is merely a temporary lull. On the other hand, it is against the chances of English industry sharing in a continuance of the prosperity of the Continent that the old element of trouble has reappeared in the shape of demands by working men for increased wages. Strikes are avoided simply because the employers yield to these demands, but I need not say that their concession may prove in the long run disastrous to themselves, because the effect is to raise the cost of production all round at the very time when prices in the United States seem to have gone back from their highest point and when consequently the tariff will probably suffice to keep out British goods, ordered at enhanced prices. Cheap cost here and inflated markets there, enabled producers in England to send iron and other goods across the Atlantic at a profit despite the duty, but the process is now being gradually reversed. For these reasons I half expect to see the present lull continue well into the summer when possibly the prospect of a good harvest may revive our home market, and this would be a substantial set off to contracted markets elsewhere.

Having spoken of foreign competition, I may here note that further light has been thrown upon the long agitated question of "sized" goods by the reports of some of the English Consuls abroad. It was chiefly the Consuls in certain Chinese districts who denounced "sizing" as a fraud and an injury to English trade. Here, on the other hand, it was maintained that the purchasers of these heavily sized goods bought them in preference to the purer cloths because there were uses for which they were better fitted. One Consul in China, Mr. Davenport at Shanghai, has now borne testimony to exactly the same effect. In his report just issued, after stating that at the end of 1878 importers held scarcely a piece of the heavily sized shirtings unsold, he adds:—"It has been far otherwise with medium and high classed goods, with cloths of honest material for which no market could be found by the holders. The native purchasers, after a careful consideration of the case, prefer heavily-sized to unadulterated articles. Their position is that filled stuff, if kept from the pernicious influences of water, will last almost as long and be as serviceable as the purer article, the difference of price being in these days of straitened means, an all powerful consideration in their economy." The Consul adds that no deception is practised on the native. With regard to the competition of American cotton goods he states that, so far at least as "sheetings" are concerned, such as those of the American mills, they are sold at prices which do not pay the cost of laying down in China. These opinions should reassure many manufacturers here, not that I think they care very much about the matter, for sizing is carried on just as before for the simple reason that it is found to supply a want and to attract, not repel, certain purchasers.

Silver has been dull this week, and buyers seem to be kept in suspense as they have been any time these last two months, by the backwardness of Indian exports. A certain effect has been produced by rumours that in addition to Turkey, Italy is about to alter her coinage not, however, in the way of selling her old silver, but in adding to her existing silver currency. If these rumours had been believed, and if the change had been close at hand, a decided rise would have taken place in the value of bars which are not too plentiful, but it is not thought the alteration will happen soon. All that has been done as yet is that the Italian Minister of Commerce has issued a circular to the banks, inviting their attention to the existing forced paper currency, which he wishes to abolish, substituting for it a monetary system under which contracts may be made conditional upon payment in gold, silver, or paper, at the option of the parties. The facts that a gold standard is much more costly than a silver one, and that silver was generally the standard of the various States before they united, render it probable that if anything is done at all either the double standard or the single silver one will be adopted, and in either case a great demand for silver would ensue. How much of it would be required it is impossible to say, but a conjecture may be formed from the following computation. Between 1866, when the forced paper currency was established, and 1876, the quantity of silver exported from Italy was equal to about £30,000,000; and in October 1876 all the silver coinage held by the Treasury and the banks was estimated at £8,750,000. Hence should the kingdom return to "hard money" there is a very wide gap of metallic currency to be filled up. The extent of the gap is at the same time an excellent reason for the Italian Government, which has not a spare shilling in the world taking a long time to make up its mind on the subject.

The Revenue returns for the financial year 1879-80 were published yesterday, the year closing on the 31st March. The result proves to be rather better than the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated when he brought forward his Budget three weeks ago, but of course much worse than the Budget estimate in April last year. The total he then reckoned upon receiving was £83,055,000. Three weeks since he thought he should not get more than £80,860,000, and he has actually got £81,260,000. The main importance of this slight change for the better lies in the hope it holds out of another improvement in the year which commenced yesterday. If we could reckon upon a fair surplus in the current year, much of the floating debt which forms so favourite a theme for angry censure by Mr. Gladstone and men of his stamp will be cleared out of the way, and the year following would start fair with balanced books. Otherwise another deficit must inevitably be followed by additional taxation. On the whole, the chances are that, notwithstanding the slight reaction in trade to which I previously alluded, the revenue will go on improving, and no further taxes be needed. The feelings of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer must in that case be of a mixed character. At the moment I am writing the progress of the elections indicates that the Government, if not placed in a decided minority, will at least not command a majority. In the former event a Gladstone Administration will come in to get all the benefit of the trade revival and the better harvest prospects, and to take all the credit, as they are sure to do, of the favourable tide in commercial affairs and the harvest. In the event of a nice balance of parties frequent Ministerial crises must necessarily follow, in the attempt to answer the question. "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" and perhaps another dissolution. This uncertainty would benefit neither a Conservative nor a Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer, but would injure the first more particularly because he will be held responsible for all previous failures. It is astonishing how large a proportion of our lower class electors are every bit as ignorant as the French peasantry to whom their Government stands in the relation of earthly providence, and blame their Ministers for everything that has gone wrong, for bad harvests, commercial crises and financial failures.

The India Council have published the report by Dr. Forbes Watson of the experiments conducted some years ago under the authority of the India Office to determine the relative merits of the various cotton gins in use when applied to Indian cotton. It is a very elaborate work and I cannot give even a brief summary of it here, but I may mention what it says about the qualities of Indian cotton. Four of the varieties experimented upon were found to be of a very superior quality to the rest—namely, Hinganghat, Broach, Coompta, and Dharwar-American, the only exotic variety which it has hitherto been found possible to acclimatise. The kinds which stand next in order are Khandeish, Western Dhollera, Oomrawuttee and Madras, whilst Sind comes last in the list. The Dharwar-American cotton as grown in the greater part of the district is only in one respect decidedly superior to Coompta, the native Dharwar cotton—namely, in its greater freedom from leaf. In regard of strength and evenness of staple it seems to have deteriorated since its introduction into India from the United States. As respects the various gins I may state that in out-turn and economy of power the double action knife-roller gin of Dobson and Barlow stands far ahead of all others, and next comes Platt and Richardson's double action Macarthy gin, followed by the emery saw gin, and then Gullett's saw gin and Garnett's tooth roller gin. The Darwar Government factory saw gins produce cotton inferior in quality to that coming from the emery and Gullett saw gins, but this result appears to be due, in part at least, to the excessive speed at which these machines are driven. It is worthy of notice that amongst what are called the "perfect" gins in each class no special adaptation to a particular kind of cotton could be discovered. A good machine would clean any description, whilst a bad one generally proved inefficient with all alike.

The Indian bank dividends declared this month are favourable. The Chartered Mercantile pays 3 per cent. for the half year ended 31st December last, making 5 per cent. for the year, and adds £12,454-18-5 to reserve besides the £20,635-3-11 appropriated on 30th June, which makes the total passed to this account for 1879, £33,090-2-4. The Oriental pays 2 per cent. for the half year, making 4 per cent. for the year ended 31st December last. The Chartered of India, Australia, and China will declare at their meeting on the 21st inst., a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which is the same as last half year, £5,000 being added to the officers' superannuation fund and £40,000 to reserve. The latter is now £190,000.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ON Tuesday evening H. M. S. Pinafore was produced, and, on the whole, with success. There was a large audience, though too many of the boxes were unoccupied. The piece had been very carefully rehearsed, and it went without a hitch from the beginning to the end. There was a goodly chorus of seamen, and though the gallant tars were occasionally just a little nervous, they carried themselves gallantly through and contributed not a little to the success of the performance. Captain Corcoran (Mr. Cartwright) looked and acted his part well, and sang very fairly. Ralph Rackstraw (Mr. Ferrani) might with advantage have thrown a little more vigour into his singing and his wooing, but he gave the solos falling to his share with taste and expression. Dick Deadeye (Mr. Tapping) was a wonderful character; Mr. T.'s own mother would not have known him, so distorted and contorted was he in body and mind. The passeul expressive of his unlovely joy, when the captain declared his intention of giving Ralph Rackstraw the cat in the morning, was wonderfully expressive, and it brought down the house. Sir Joseph Porter (Mr. Hewitt), the ruler of the Queen's Navee, was of course the central figure of the opera when he was on the stage. The famous biographical solo was given with great humour, and, as a matter of course, was encored. Miss Madge Antoinette looked pretty and interesting as Josephine, the captain's daughter, and she sang with care. But the part requires to be accentuated, and her rendering of the solo in which the young lady balances the advantages and the disadvantages of running away with a main-top man, left a good deal to be desired. Every line of that song tells when distinctly given, so that the audience can enter into the humour of it. The author of the libretto of the Pinafore opera, it is not uncharitable to suppose, drew his inspiration for these stanzas from the duet in the *Princesse de Trebizonde*, in which the lover informs the "Princess" that if she flies with him,

> Tes diamants seront des verres,
> Tes lapins seront des chats!

To which she answers—

> Oh! ne me tentez pas!—

in tones which, when rendered by Madame Chaumont, used to melt the audience to tenderness. Yet Madame Chaumont had no voice to speak of; the whole effect was produced by the distinct and wonderful expression given to every syllable, almost to every letter of the line, which fell to her share. Little Buttercup (Miss Birchenough) acquitted herself well in the song, recounting the great wickedness of which she had been guilty when a baby farmer in her youth. Miss Wilson, Miss Hampden and Miss Doré had slight parts in which they had little or nothing to do but to join in the chorus. The song of "The Englishman" was given with spirit by Mr. Teesdale Mr. Levey deserves a word of recognition for his services as musical director The audience loudly applauded at the close of the performance.

MR. NAZIR AND HIS FRIENDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems my appeal to the public on Tuesday last through your paper to present a testimonial to Mr. C. S. Nazir is not as heartily responded as I expected. Mr. Nazir's company perform for the last time on Friday next, and as there are still two days in the interval, I am sure subscriptions will flow in large numbers in your office from the theatre-going public to present a small testimonial to a man who has risked his fortune and tried his best to please us.

By such appreciation of his services Mr. Nazir will be induced to work with more heart next season to please us. I am sure my letter will induce many to send their mites, and that it will be a pleasing duty to present Mr. Nazir with a diamond ring or a gold watch when the curtain falls for the last time this season on Friday next.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, April 21. A. B. P.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with much interest your excellent article in Monday's issue on the late sad accident. The case you alluded to as having occurred in Poona some years ago was directly due to the habit of not writing the quantities prescribed both in full and in figures. In that case as in this the fatal agent was morphia. The doctor had prescribed gr. I., but the paper being folded before the ink was quite dry, the I. became changed into X. No case could show more clearly how necessary it is that quantities should be described both in full and in figures. We only hear of the mistakes which occur, through neglect of this simple precaution, when a fatal end has resulted. In how many cases prescriptions have been wrongly made up with results only more or less injurious we cannot even conjecture. It is wonderful that such a necessary precaution has not been universally adopted by the medical profession. A cynical friend of mine says, "We do it on our cheques because they affect our *own* cash; the doctors' stuffs, you see, only affect *other* people's lives."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE TROOPS.

ONE hundred of Her Majesty's 1st Madras Cavalry arrived here on Tuesday last from Secundrabad, and are encamped at Back Bay abreast of the Churney Road railway station.

THE Indian Government S.S. Dalhousie will sail tomorrow (the 23rd inst.) for Kurrachee with 2 European officers, 62 rank and file, 32 public and 15 private followers, and 67 horses of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry. The Indian Government S S Tenasserim, towing the sailing ship Czarewitch, will sail on the 24th inst for Kurrachee with 5 officers, 140 rank and file, 65 public and 20 private followers and 140 horses of the 1st Madras L.C. in Tenasserim; 1 officer 75 rank and file, 135 public and 15 private followers and 75 horses of the same regiment in the Czarewitch. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. Col. E.M. Cherry, Lieut. Col. A. D. Parsons, Captain H. K. Hope, Captain A. W. Hornsby, Captain A. V. Chick, Lieut. A. P. Westlake, Surgeon Dhobie, and Vet. Surgeon Raymant, 1st Madras L.C.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 p.m. on board the barque Robert Lees. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Beyley:—

RE HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE BELGAUMWALLA.

The insolvent was the Nagpore agent of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., who, it was alleged, obtained advances on misrepresentations made to the agent of the Nagpore branch of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied that an early day be fixed for the hearing of the case, which was postponed until the disposal of the case of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co. Mr. Pigot, for the Bank of Bengal, opposing creditors, suggested that the hearing be postponed until after the vacation. After some discussion, his Lordship said he would hear the case next Monday.

RE ENOOS PEREIRA.

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The Clerk said the insolvent had paid the court fees that morning and intended to go on with the case. Mr. Telang thought the insolvent had probably heard of the application he was going to make. His Lordship said he could not, under the circumstances, dismiss the petition.

RE RUTTONSEY CULLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jardine moved that the rule granted for declaring a dividend out of the Rs. 6,000, now in the hands of the Official Assignee, be made absolute. The application, to which there was no opposition, was granted.

RE CURSONDAS MADHAVDAS.

Mr. Manker moved for an order *nisi* for a discharge in the nature of a certificate under section 60 of the Act. The insolvent obtained his discharge on the 17th March last; and there were no creditors in England. The order *nisi* applied for was granted.

INTERIM ORDERS.

On the application of Mr. Motabhoy, an interim order was granted to Ladoobai woman, and others. On the application of Mr. Mankar Nusserwanjee Byramjee Mistry was granted an interim order.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Nursi Oosman and Uka Chapsey were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the following insolvents:—E. W. Drecup, a guard Rs. 1,111. Naghu Nursi, a fitter, Rs. 1,738. Jamiteram Bhupatram, a clerk B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 1,639. Mathuradas Vussonjee, a muccadum, Rs. 10,665. Dajee Sewjee, a muccadum, Rs. 1,894. David Simins, a clerk G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 1,261 Bhasker Govind, a writer, Rs. 2,423. Durabjee Nowrojee, a petty broker, Rs. 845. Narayen Moroba, unemployed, Rs. 813. Nursi Savakram, a firewood dealer, Rs. 1,021. L. J. A D'Silva, an English writer, Rs. 525. Sadashew Wittoba, a clerk Accountant General's office, Rs. 8,107. Raghunath Purshotum, unemployed, Rs. 570. Peerbhoy Currim, a bill collector, Rs. 499. Purmanundas Mohunjee, a dealer in grocery, Rs. 838. Lal Bhawoo, a butcher, Rs. 1,031. F. H. Jolliffe, a writer, Rs. 2,530 J. M. Fernandes, a compositor, Rs. 1,254.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 21, 5 P M

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7⅞d., received 25 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL ROSS'S COLUMN.

KABUL, APRIL 20.

General Ross is expected at Sheikhabad to-day or to-morrow, where it is expected he will be attacked.

THE ADVANCE ON GHAZNI.

General Stewart's occupation of Ghazni will probably quiet that part of the country, but there is much excitement among numerous adherents of Yakub Khan on hearing of our refusal to restore him. Several Kohistani chiefs have come in, and it is hopeful the remainder may come also.

EVACUATION OF HISARAK.

General Bright returned to Gandamak, having evacuated Hisarak.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON MAJOR WAUDBY.

KANDAHAR, APRIL 19.

On the night of the 16th the post of Dubrai on the line of communications between Chaman and Kandahar was attacked and plundered by a miscellaneous collection of tribes, numbering about three hundred, the leaders being a Norzaie and a Kakar. Major Waudby, 19th N. I., road commandant, was at the post, and has been killed. The post had been garrisoned with native levies, who appear to have behaved well.

At 6 p. m., on the 16th, Major Waudby was told of the intended attack, and was advised to leave with his small escort, two sowars and two men of the 19th N. I., but he refused and barricaded the place. The attacking party rushed into the enclosure after the defenders' ammunition had been exhausted.

Some of the party escaped, including one sowar and one man with Major Waudby.

The enemy left eleven dead and two badly wounded on the ground.

Our loss in all was 18, chiefly syces and surwans.

A troop of the 3rd Sind Horse and a party of the 19th N. I. left here at once to open up the road and reinforce Mandi Hissar and Abdool Rahman. The marauders dispersed at once, evidently on account of the unexpected resistance they met and the loss they had suffered. They cut the telegraph wire at Dubrai.

The Political Officer has got the names of nearly all implicated, and immediate steps will be taken to furnish them.

A company of Jacob's Rifles will remain at Gataie—one at Dubrai and one at Mel Karez. A party of Engineers is starting to construct small forts at each of the above posts.

This attack has no political significance, being purely the work of raiders.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MARCH OF GENERAL ROSS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

General Ross's march has hitherto been quite uneventful. Maidan was reached, and the troops will halt there for one day. In spite of stringent regulations enjoining great watchfulness to prevent rifles being stolen, the practice has been only too common of late. The 23rd Pioneers lost three rifles out of their tents at Kila Kazi, and the thieves escaped scot-free. The health of the troops on the march has been excellent, though the heat has knocked up a few with fever.

The transport animals are working admirably with the exception of the camels.

ANARCHY IN TURKISTAN.

News from Turkistan describes the country as being in a complete state of anarchy. Abdul Rahman is still in the Kunduz district. An ex-sepoy of the Turkistan army has arrived at Biba-buch-kar, and he reports that deserters from Kabul regiments sent to Turkistan by Yakub Khan are returning daily to their homes.

THE EXECUTIONS BY ABDUL RAHMAN.

The same man confirms the report that twelve days ago Abdul Rahman reached Takht-i-Pul, where he put to death 1,000 officers and men for alleged mutiny, thereupon the whole of the Kabuli troops broke up and fled, and are now on the way to their homes in Kohistan, Koh Daman, and Kabul. Abdul Rahman has now with him only a few of his old soldiers and the Turkistan levies; in all 10,000 men.

ATTACK ON GHAZNI BY THE HAZARAS.

The Hazaras about Ghazni are taking advantage of the advance of the British, and have attacked Ghazni. The rumour in Kabul is that they have captured the place.

THE FLIGHT OF WALI MAHOMED.

Wali Mahomed, nephew of the Mustaufi, taking with him Musa Jan, in company with the brother of Mahomed Jan, fled to Logar from Ghazni three days ago.

THE CHIEFS AT KABUL.

The Kohistani and Koh Daman Chiefs, with one or two exceptions, arrived at Kabul on the 19th in response to our invitation to come in. They made their wishes known. They are being entertained at Government expense till the interview is granted them. They seem very friendly disposed. All excitement at Kabul has subsided.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ROAD TO GANDAMAK.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

KABUL, April 20.—General Bright reports the road to Gandamak quiet.

THE KOHISTANI CHIEFS.

The number of Kohistani Khans and Mullicks who have come in to Kabul is about fifty, including several men of importance. There is no apprehension of disturbance in Kohistan. The chiefs have been well received and express themselves in a friendly manner towards the Government.

GENERAL ROSS'S FORCE.

The force under General Ross halted on the 20th at Maidan and advances on the 21st. There has as yet been no sign of any large gathering, nor is such reported in advance.

OPPOSITION TO A FORAGING PARTY.

Some slight opposition was made to a foraging party, and one man and two horses were wounded by fire from a village.

ADVANCE AGAINST THE LOGARS.

A small force marched towards Charasia to hold the Logars in check and prevent the people from joining in any gathering such as has been reported probable near Sheikhabad. No serious opposition is, however, expected.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL.

A robber tribe near Lattabund robbed a mail on the night of the 19th which has been since recovered. They also fired into the post at Seibaba.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

It is expected that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new Ministry.

LORD CRANBROOK.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, is to receive the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 20.

The official Russian press publish a Nihilist programme, which declares that the Russian Government being their enemy the end justifies all means for its overthrow. The publication of this document inaugurates a new method which the Russian authorities intend pursuing towards the Nihilists.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 19th.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¼.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8¼lbs. do.	7-6
40's Mule Twist	1
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¼
Bar Silver	52

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 20, 4-40 p. m.

Mail steamer Bangalore from Australia arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 20, 5-55 p. m.

Mail steamer Cathay from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, APRIL 21, 0-30 a. m.

Manilla mail 3 p. m. Friday 23.

IT is rumoured at Simla that Lord Lytton will remain there till the end of the season, and meet his successor at Bombay at the beginning of the cold weather.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Spankie, of the Allahabad High Court, who proceeded to England by the last mail steamer, on six months' leave will, it is thought probable, retire from the service, at its expiration.

A COURT of Small Causes at Simla has been constituted under the provisions of Act XI of 1865, of the Government of India. Captain C. F. Massy, Officiating Judicial Assistant, has been appointed Judge of the Court.

IT is understood in Calcutta that Mr. Justice Jackson will shortly leave the service, the doctors having recommended him to give up work and retire to a more genial climate. Mr. Jackson is the oldest civilian in Bengal.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore for Simla on the 26th instant, arriving at the latter place the following day. Letters and telegrams of an urgent nature should be sent direct to Simla; all other communications to Lahore.

SAYS *Atlas* in the *World*:—"It was estimated that in the City of London it would cost the candidates in the aggregate some eighteen thousand pounds to placard the hoardings and the reserved places; and, like sensible men, the agents of both parties agreed to fight without flaming posters, and save the money."

DR. ROBERT HANHAM COLLYER, who was arrested at Madras on a warrant from Calcutta, at the instance of a Delhi jeweller for cheating and criminal misappropriation of several articles of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,234, has been convicted in the Magistrates Court of Calcutta, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

AMERICANS do strange things. The last sensation in America is private theatricals, into which a real marriage scene is interpolated. Several of these mockeries, sanctioned by civil law, have, it is said, been perpetrated both in New York, Saratoga, and Boston. It may be that the actors, or "united couples" in time, may come to look upon it as "a play" only, and amateur weddings terminate in dramatic divorces.

MR. LUKE and Mr. Kirk, the Telegraph Superintendents at Kabul, have already laid about nine miles of telegraph in and about Sherpur, and the forts around Kabul. Six new telephones have been ordered to complete the communications. The correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, from whose letter we take the above, goes on to add—

"As showing how great an aid telegraphy is, where forces are separated by vast distances, it may be stated that if General Roberts wished to "speak" urgently with the officers in command at Kandahar, through communications could be established in an hour, and given a general standing in the telegraph office in each station, a conversation could be carried on with ease."

CAN the School Board and spread of education be held responsible for the following? In answer to an advertisement which appeared the other day in the *Times*, a lady wrote as follows on a postcard: 'Mrs.——is in want of a good lady's maid, and would be glad to see E. A. W., if she will call to-morrow morning before 12-30.' In answer to this the post brought the following laconic and cutting reply: 'E. A. W. does not notice ladies' postcards.' This came in an envelope, in which the lady's postcard was returned ruthlessly torn into pieces.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces have ruled that in future no person will be appointed deputy collector on the permanent establishment who is not qualified by sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all duties and correspondence connected with the charge of the treasury. Government reserves to itself the power of relaxing this rule in favour of tahsildars, who, by acquired experience and intimate acquaintance with the details of revenue administration, are in other respects than a knowledge of English, qualified to discharge the duties ordinarily devolving on deputy collectors.

THE Euston-square mystery (says *Atlas* in the *World*) is repeating itself in the very heart of the fashionable world. Of all places in London to be the scene of a horrible undiscovered tragedy, the least probable would appear to be Belgravesquare; yet a fatality seems to hang by the house of an Earl and Countess well known in society. Three years ago the family butler cut his throat on the eve of a dinner-party; and now last week, the body of a woman is discovered in the coal-cellar! Surely no house can survive two such catastrophes, and we may expect shortly to hear of a mansion in this desired locality becoming a drug in the market.

MAJOR WAUDBY'S says the *Pioneer*, is the second case in which a British officer has been attacked and killed in Southern Afghanistan within the last month. And an occurrence of this kind, on the road to Kandahar, is a very serious matter; apart from the loss of a gallant officer. Hitherto the Kandahar line of communications has been considered fairly safe, much safer than the road to Kabul. If our posts are to be attacked, and the telegraph wire cut, some strong demonstration against the tribes will be necessary; and this at a time when, for political reasons, any disturbance in Southern Afghanistan would be exceedingly troublesome.

SUB-LIEUTENANT JAMES DEWAR, of the King's Dragoon Guards, has just landed in England. It will be remembered that at the storming of Secocoeni's mountain this young officer was hit in the thigh by a stone bullet covered with lead. The 'friendly Zulus' carrying him to the rear dropped him when pursued by the enemy, and he was left, helpless and deserted, to a certain death, when Privates Fitzpatrick and Flawn, of the 94th Regiment, rescued him from its very jaws, and, alternately firing and supporting him, kept the enemy at bay during a chase of twenty minutes. Lieut Dewar, though still very lame, is in excellent health; and the award of the Victoria Cross to both gallant Irishmen has given universal pleasure and satisfaction.

THE *Pioneer* relates the following story:—Imagine the feelings of all Inspectors General of Education when they hear this sad story of a native head clerk's fall. The young man was highly finished in our schools, and wrote verses which rivalled the didactic ease of Pope. One day he was tempted to try the wine flask of the West, and his experiment was too successful. On the morrow came headache and remorse; but he bethought him of great examples in history, and was comforted. "Sir," he wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, "when I venture to remind you that the great and amorous Nelson and the immortal Pitt *got drunk some times*, I think you will excuse my not coming to office to-day!" What the Deputy Commissioner replied is not certainly known.

THE *Times* says that Sir Richard Temple arrived in Worcester on the 1st April and commenced his canvas of the electors of the Eastern division of Worcestershire on the 2nd. Mr. John Bright seems to have used his influence against Sir Richard, for at a public meeting held at Acocks-green, near Birmingham, in aid of the election of Messrs. W. H. Gladstone and Hastings, the Liberal candidates, the following letter was read from Mr. John Bright: "There seems a new life in many of the counties, and many farmers are reconsidering their political position. I hope you may find many friends among them, and that you may have a great success in the contest for your division of the county. The prospects of the General Election become more favourable from day to day."

THE *Madras Times* learns that Government anticipate by the proposed train service, owing materially to the reduction of speed, a reduction in book train mileage of 448,000 miles per annum. The cost per train mile of working the Madras Railway was Rs. 2-3-8, during the first half of 1879; but the Government, putting it down at annas 12 per mile, estimate a saving of Rs. 3,36,000 per annum being effected; and the Agent at 8 annas a mile, a saving of Rs.2,24,000. This does not include indirect saving in maintenance and other items. The Chamber of Commerce point out that it is not stated how these savings are effected, and that they have, as on the former occasion, been supplied with some figures, to test the accuracy of which they are not in possession of information required. They, however, maintain that the length of the journey of the mail from Madras to Bombay may be greatly reduced by the stoppages at stations being curtailed and not permitted to be as unnecessarily long as at present.

TEA planters and others interested in Assam will be glad to learn that the railway scheme of the Assam Railway Company, with the modifications in the shape of further concessions referred to by us some time since as having been applied for by the Directors, has received the sanction of the Government of India. The railway will run from the steamer terminus on the bank of the Brahmaputra near Dibrogarh to the fifty-first mile on the Government road towards Sadiya, with a branch of twenty-four miles from Dumduma to the Makum coalfield on the Dihing river. Besides the subsidy, the Government give the road and the necessary lands, free of cost, and timber for construction and maintenance free of royalty. The cost of the line was originally estimated at about £200,000; but some addition will now have to be made to this for the subsequent increase in the price of iron.

THE raising of a "Jehad" says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, under the auspices of a chief holding the present conspicuous position of Abdul Rahman Khan should certainly awaken the consciousness of the position of the Government of India. The worth of our diplomacy, the paper currency of policy, is about to be tested by that ultimate appeal to the solid metal of force on which its value rests, before very long, and should a successful combination be accomplished to test our solvency in this particular, at several centres of opposition at one time, it appears to us that the reserve which we have still at hand should be rendered available in the reckoning of ways and means, without more ado. It must be something more than "a paper reserve." For there is every sign that the solution of the problem whether we can make profitable war with forces on a peace establishment is now near at hand.

IT is more than probable that M. de Lesseps may find himself supplanted, and his Panama Canal project superseded in a way he does not expect. A new scheme, said to have been already seen and approved in the highest quarters at Washington, is not to make any canal, but, in lieu of it, to construct a 'ship-railway,' by means of which ships of any size can be transported bodily from ocean to ocean in about half a day. The idea is to construct immense docks or tanks, like graving docks, into which ships will sail or steam, and in which they will be securely fastened by hydraulic appliances. When the ship is hard and fast in her cradle on a level keel, the motive power will be applied, and the cradle containing the ship will be hauled forward on a gently-inclined railway, with several pairs of rails, and the whole mass will be steadily run across the forty miles from ocean at the rate of six miles an hour. The existing Panama railway will be incorporated with the 'ship-railway.' The plan—which is patented—is already in operation in France, where heavy canal-boats, with full cargoes, are transported from one canal to another over the intervening space of land with the greatest ease and safety. The proposed 'ship railway' will be made in a third part of the time required for the canal, at less than a third of the cost; and a tariff less than a third of the estimated canaldues will leave a handsome profit for the projectors, who are an association of French and American companies.

THERE are a good many changes this year, as compared to last, among the Under-Secretaries at Simla. Mr. Durand is now, as already announced, the principal Under Secretary in the room of Mr. Trevor Plowden. The Assistant Under-Secretary is Lieutenant T. Hope, who was previously in political employment under the Central India Agency. Mr. H. S. Barnes, who last year was Private Secretary to Sir John Strachey, is now also attached to the Foreign Office as a temporary special arrangement. In the Financial Department, Mr. S. Jacob, C. S., has become Under Secretary in the place of Mr. Simkinson, who is officiating as Accountant-General of the Punjab for Mr. Rawlins. In the Home Department, Mr. Tupper will shortly resume the Under-Secretaryship; that of the Revenue branch, in which Mr. E. Stack has been acting for some months past. Mr. Stack, by the way, has been left behind at Calcutta, to complete a long note he is writing on Settlement operations. In the Public Works Department, where General Trevor now presides as Secretary during General Fraser's service on the Council, there have been no changes in the secondary appointments, except for the addition to the staffs of Captain Firebrace, R. E. Mr. E. W. Collin, C. S., a young civilian from Lower Bengal, is now Private Secretary to Sir John Strachey. The Military Secretariat has been strenghtened by the importation of Major Davidson and Captain Bird. Captain Collin is away on the frontier, acting as second in command of transport arrangements under Sir Micheal Kennedy.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson's Circus, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, H. M. S. Pinafore, 9 p. m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 20th inst.:—Branksome Hall (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday—Chilena, from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mirak (s), to Colombo; Timor (s) Marseilles.

FAIR.—The annual Mahaluxmee fair takes place on Saturday next, the 24th instant.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Gungaram Sewram, an employé of the Bombay Tramway Company, accidentally fell from off a tram-car on Tuesday last and his right arm was broken.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Waljee Hurree, aged about 75 years, died suddenly at his residence in Moody Khana, Fort, on Tuesday last. The cause of death is said to be heart disease.

AUGMENTATION OF THE GOA POLICE FORCE.—Since the new treaty the Goa police has had a considerable addition to its strength, but it is doubtful whether it has increased its efficiency.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A Hindu girl, named Tabie, aged 7 years, was severely bitten by a stray dog on Tuesday last on the Falkland Road. The dog was subsequently destroyed by the police.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday 17th April was 49 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 50 feet and 3 tenths.

ROBBERIES AT PANGIM.—Two minor robberies are reported at Pangim in Goa. The one at a shoemaker's shop, from which Rs. 30 were extracted, the thief having first regaled himself freely with beer from the adjoining wine shop.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Cassum Abdoola, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing three articles of wearing apparel, valued Re. 1, belonging to Chicka Vunnah.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Rudha, woman, was yesterday removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium, which, it is alleged, she had voluntarily taken in consequence of her having had a quarrel with her husband.

A TITLE.—The Government of India having been pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur on Mr. Trimbaklal Shewlal, Subordinate Judge of Dholka, a durbar is to be held on the 3rd prox. for the purpose of presenting the necessary *sanad* to him.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF GOA.—The tour of inspection from which the Governor General of Goa has lately returned to Pangim has resulted in his ordering the construction of a public road to Quepem and a daily delivery of postal correspondence in the provinces.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Mahomed Ebrahim was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of dishonestly receiving and retaining a quantity of sandal wood, valued Rs. 40, belonging to Mahomed Abba, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was fined Rs. 150.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Mahadoo Jothee was on Tuesday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of having in his possession a cotton pillow and a white blanket, value Rs 2-4, reasonably suspected of being stole or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE REAR ADMIRAL.—On the departure of Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones in the Euryalus down the coast a guard of honour furnished by the 25th N. I. consisting a hundred rank and file was paraded at the Apollo Bunder yesterday evening. A salute of 13 guns was fired on the occasion.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised on Tuesday night last at Bhick Bazaar, Mandavie, in a godown stored with gunny bags. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours and others, the fire was speedily extinguished before any serious damage was done. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE BORRODAILE MEMORIAL FUND.—The subscribers to the fund were required to attend on the 15th inst. at the bungalow of Nugger Sett Premabhoy, of Ahmedabad, with a view to declare whether any undue pressure had been brought to bear upon them to subscribe to the fund. Only a few persons attended, but not one of them had any complaint to make in the matter.

AN IMPUDENT WAGER.—A Bania boy, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, residing at Jamalpoor, Ahmedabad, accepted a wager (for a seer and a quarter of "barfee," a native sweetmeat) to walk naked from his house to the police chowkey with only his waist-cloth tied round his head. For his unblushing effrontory and outrage against public decency he was fined seven rupees by the Second Class Magistrate.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Herminen	Kuhner.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	The Great Casimir	Lecocq.
Waltz	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Orphée Aux Enfers	Strauss.
Galop	The Chimes	F Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.—W. P. Walker, a seaman of the S. S. Narcissus, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment for absenting himself from that ship without leave or any reasonable excuse, he being an articled seaman.—Abdool Gurreem and Doolamea Mahomed, seamen of the S. S. Surat, were also yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper for a similar offence and were sentenced each to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Deen Mahomed Mavabsing was on Tuesday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of two copper vessels belonging to Rujub Rumjan. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—E. DeSilva was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminal breach of trust in respect of a concertina, valued Rs. 16, the property of A. De Silva. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY AT AMBORA.—A daring robbery has been perpetrated at Ambora in Goa by a gang of some fifteen robbers who at midnight came into the village, and letting off a few rounds of gunfire on their way, to instil terror among the neighbours lest they should resist, broke open the doors of the house of R. C. Gracious, who was absent at the time. The family was allowed to escape by the back door and property in money and ornaments to the amount of 2,000 xerofins was carried away. This is the third robbery of the kind in that village within a year, and in no case have the thieves, who are most of them convicts escaped from prisons, been traced and punished.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC AT GOA.—The British police in charge of the salt pans at Pilerne stopped lately two fishermen passing by the way with baskets of fish, and after surreptitiously—so it is alleged—introducing a quantity of salt in the baskets, charged the fishermen with theft and would not allow them to take away the fish basket. A dispute arose and it very soon culminated in blows. The cries of the fishermen drew to the scene a number of the neighbouring people who took part against the police, and a free fight ensued, resulting in the subsequent death of a policeman and many wounded on both sides. Both the British and Portuguese Commissioners visited the spot and some arrests have been made.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The Council of the National Rifle Association have issued their Rules and Regulations for 1880. There are not many changes, but those made are of importance. The *Inner* for 200 yards has been increased in size to *sixteen* inches, and the *Bull's Eye* for volley firing decreased to *one* foot. The non-cleaning out rule has been applied to "sporting rifles"—so that only match rifles are now allowed to be cleaned out after each shot. The Snider Rifle may have a chequered stock, but not the Martini-Henry, and the limit of weight for the latter has been increased to 9 lbs. The restriction that no part of the rifle shall rest on the ground has been removed; and any military breech-loading rifle coming within the conditions as to weight, length, &c. may compete on equal terms with the Martini-Henry, provided that 2-3rds of the bullet is placed into the cartridge case. Competitors may use telescopes or binoculars *provided they are not mounted on a stand.*—*Deccan Herald.*

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA then replied in a speech which occupied more than two hours in delivery. He commenced by saying that he could not help admiring the spirit and gallantry with which Mr. Walton's friends had rallied round him on that occasion. Prepared sneers like those of Mr. Peterson, and unprepared sneers also had been launched freely on his devoted head, and some even descended to abuse, but he was prepared to take in good nature the hard sayings uttered on the spur of the moment, and to treat with the contempt and indifference which they deserved those sneers which had been carefully prepared for the occasion. His only consolation was this, that he saw the path of duty plainly before him and would follow it in spite of threats, sneers, interruptions and abuse. He could do this readily so far as regarded himself, but when it came to abuse of a large section of the Corporation the case was different. They had all been more or less a good deal out of order in the course of the discussion, and the gentleman most ready to set them in order was Mr. Geary, if he might be allowed to say so. But while so persistent on points of order he had himself been most out of order in giving them a speech everyday from the top floor of Rampart Row. He gave them not only the speeches made in that Corporation, but others in black and white. He (Mr. Mehta) called the attention of the Corporation to the following remark which Mr. Geary had seen fit to make in his journal:—"If we were disposed to make invidious comparisons between the conduct of the European and the native members in this matter, we might point to the simple fact"—mark the *simple* fact—"that while the European members, like the European Municipal Commissioner, are perfectly prepared to censure a European official for faults committed, the native section, with some creditable exceptions make no secret of their determination to effect his absolute ruin, and that apparently to a great extent because he is a European and a high official." Well, he denounced that statement not on his own personal account, but on account of the native section of the Corporation—[applause]—he denounced it as the most unmitigated slander that ever was uttered against a most respectable body of natives. (Hear.)

Mr. Geary said he rose with great reluctance to a point of order. If they were to discuss newspaper articles, he thought it would be right to put the Corporation in possession of the whole article and not of a small portion of it.

Dr. Pinkerton—We ought to be supplied with a copy of the newspaper.

Mr. Mehta said he was referring to what had been said by a member of the Corporation who might have made his remarks in the proper place, but he chose to make them where he knew he could not be interrupted.

The chairman—I do not wish to interfere unnecessarily, but if Mr. Geary wishes the other passages in the article to be read, you had better perhaps read them, Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta said he would be the last person to do Mr. Garry an injustice by only reading a portion when any light might be thrown on the point by the context, but he had read the whole of that which referred to the members of the Corporation.

Dr. Pinkerton—What is before us? I am quite ignorant of what you are alluding to (Laughter.) Surely this is not within the four corners of the blue book.

Mr. Geary repeated his request to Mr. Mehta to read more than a solitary sentence unqualified by its context. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Mehta said that if there were so many interruptions it would not be his fault if his reply occupied a very long time. A more unmitigated slander than that which he had just read was never put upon the native members of the Corporation.

Dr. Pinkerton—As a member of the Corporation I repudiate *in toto* any feeling of the kind alluded to by Mr. Mehta. I number many native gentlemen among my esteemed friends, and will accept no responsibility in regard to the words attributed to Mr. Geary. I appeal to the Chairman to protect me from these remarks made by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Mehta—Protect Dr. Pinkerton! What have I said with regard to him? Why does he so piteously ask the chairman's protection?

The chairman—I think he is quite right. I thoroughly sympathise with him. He says that he and other European members have native friends in this Corporation whom they greatly respect, and while I do not say that you have made an imputation on Dr Pinkerton I know it is in your power so to carry on your reply as to bring it to bear upon the one particular case you wish to speak upon.

Mr. Mehta said he made no imputation on Dr. Pinkerton. He said the words were uttered by one member.

Mr. Peterson—Mr. Geary brought no such charge against the native members of the Corporation. Read the whole article.

Mr. Geary—If we are to discuss these things we should discuss them with a full knowledge of what is said. What I am represented as having meant is clearly against the whole spirit of the article.

The Chairman—I think I understand what Mr. Geary's position is; he says that the context gives a different complexion to the sentence read.

Mr. Geary—Quite so. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Douglas thought they were out of order in discussing a newspaper article.

Mr. Mehta said he would then refer to what was said in the Corporation itself. He would call their attention to those fine words uttered in his usual sonorous tones by his friend, Mr. Kirkham, who said that there was in the Corporation a tremendous combination led by, and in order to take away from his honesty of purpose. Mr. Kirkham found out that he (Mr. Mehta) was an able lawyer—one of the ablest lawyers in the Corporation. [Applause.] Now if there was any meaning in the phrase "tremendous combination," it meant some unconscientious combination.

Mr. Kirkham—In using the word combination on that occasion I used it in the ordinary sense of the word.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee—Let us hear what Mr. Mehta has to say. Don't interrupt.

Mr. Kirkham—I used the word with no such meaning as Mr. Mehta indicates. I used it just as I did the word "in traction," which displeased Mr. Mehta so much the other day. When I noticed that word was taken to have a technical sense and was offensive I withdrew it. A moment's reflection will show Mr. Mehta that I did not use the word combination in a technical sense.

Mr. Mehta—On this point, then, I will found no other remark. Mr. Kirkham is an English professor and he alone is competent to decide on questions of English language. But it was worthy of remark that when that word combination was used, without the adjective, by a native member of the Corporation, Mr Jacomb started up with indignation and declared it was an insult.

Mr. Jacomb—I still say it was an insult, for the word was offensively used. [No, no.] It was not used in the same sense that Mr Kirkham had used it.

The Chairman said that Dr. Cowasjee who used the word was not, perhaps, such a practised English speaker as many of his native friends, and it seemed strange that some of his European friends should be so confident as to his having used the word offensively. He must, however, ask Mr. Mehta to accept Mr. Kirkham's withdrawal of the word as unreservedly as it was offered.

Mr. Kirkham—I don't withdraw the word; I use it in its ordinary English sense. There may be a combination of facts, and that is not offensive.

The chairman—And yet when the word was used by Dr. Cowasjee he was called to order before he had finished his sentence, as if he were a lawyer.

Mr. Mehta said he accepted unreservedly what was said by Mr. Kirkham as to his intention. It appeared rather singular, though, that when the simple word was used by Dr. Cowasjee it should be immediately inferred there was an improper insinuation in it. What he (Mr. Mehta) was endeavouring to do was to point out the way in which charges of unfairness had been bandied about in this debate. (Applause.) The native members of the Corporation were far from trying to ruin Mr. Walton for being a European official; on the contrary, the fact of his being such was a reason which made them hesitate to condemn him, and to require the strongest proofs before finding him guilty of a dereliction of duty. But the path of duty had been plainly before them. They had from the first gone through the papers with thorough impartiality and with the intention of making as much as possible of anything which they might find in Mr. Walton's favour. But according to his humble light and judgment there was strong evidence of great dereliction of duty, and on that account he had brought his resolution before the Corporation, and no abuse or sneers would prevent him doing what he believed to be right. He utterly repudiated the insinuation that he had, when he brought forward the resolution, acted as the "leading counsel for the prosecution," for he had perused the papers intending to see both sides of the question and to exhibit all the points that were considered by Mr. Walton's friends to be in his favour. He contended that he had acted with forbearance towards Mr. Walton and had not pushed many points which might have told unfavourably against him. Mr. Kirkham had asked how he reconciled his resolution with his sense of fair play, and alleged that he was trying to do by a side wind that which he ought to have done according to the Municipal Act. If it were necessary he could easily justify his course by pointing to the action taken by certain honourable Englishmen when, in respect of the same matter, they found it necessary to change their position, on the plea that compromises were sometimes necessary. He might have justified his conduct in this way, but he did not. Mr. Pherozeshah then spoke at some length upon the part of the question relating to the degree of offence of which he considered Mr. Walton had been guilty. He acquitted the Executive Engineer of having been guilty of corrupt practices, for he did not believe that Rs.5 had gone into Mr. Walton's pocket. But when he found that the evidence disclosed on Mr. Walton's part actions open to grave misconstruction he said to himself that Mr. Walton was in a high and responsible position as the head of a great department, and, like Cæsar's wife, he should be above suspicion. The Corporation must have an engineer in whom it could place implicit confidence, and if the officer so acted as to make it impossible for them to say they had implicit confidence in him the conclusion was irresistible—that Mr. Walton's connection with the Corporation should be severed. This was the reason that induced him to frame the resolution in the manner he did. (Hear.) It had been urged by Mr. Walton's friends that he was under a great disadvantage in having the case against him stated by a lawyer and practised debater. But who ralled round Mr. Walton? Learned professors, and engineers and even such a high official as the Commissioner of Police. (A voice—And the Municipal Commissioner) No. Mr. Grant was not really and substantially in that array. Everything that could possibly be stated in favour of the Executive Engineer had been said, yet the four propositions which had been so sneered at remained before them like a rock against which the angry waves dashed in vain. (Hear and laughter.) Mr. Walton's friends had done their very best, but they could not work miracles, they could not transform something into nothing; they could not transform Malabar Hill stone into Sewree stone, nor could they transform binders into no binders. Dr. Blaney, with a rhetorical flourish which they could not but admire, asked whence he (Mr. Mehta) drew his conclusions from. When Dr Blaney asked this question he was so excited that he [the speaker] thought he was going to throw the blue book in his face, but he was glad that, after all, the unfortunate book was dashed upon the table instead and a basket only suffered from Dr. Blaney's excitement. [Laughter] Where, asked Dr. Blaney, were the twelve jurymen to try the case where was the evidence on oath, and where their English instincts, and he (Mr. Mehta) believed "native instincts" was subsequently added. Then in the carefully prepared lecture which Professor Peterson read out they heard about condemned criminals being placed in the dock, about evidence not being heard on both sides, about the non-administration of oaths to witnesses and a great deal more to the same effect. Well did those arguments lead away any of the intelligent members of the Corporation. Were they a court of justice presided over by the Rao Saheb sitting in judgment on a criminal? No, he repudiated the idea, on behalf of Mr. Walton, with scorn. They had to act simply as a private gentleman, who was enquiring into the circumstances attending the conduct of one of his servants. In order that they might come to a certain resolution did they require evidence on oath, a jury and a judge? They were not a jury; they had not a judge to preside over them, but they were a body of men in whose hands certain trusts were placed, and they had to see that an officer or servant in their employ was capable of doing his duty. (Applause.) Mr. Mehta then referred to the action taken by Dr. Blaney in 1871 in regard to Mr. Crawford. He remarked that on that occasion Dr. Blaney did his best to pass a sentence similar to the one which a day or two ago he described as a sentence of death, on another officer of the Municipality. Dr. Blaney then posed as a patriot, and he (Mr. Mehta) now asked the gentleman, who was unable to control his indignation in the present case, where in 1871 who the witnesses on oath that he examined before voting for the dismissal of Arthur Crawford from the service of the Municipality? (Hear, hear.) He (the speaker) stood out independently on that occasion for what he thought Mr. Crawford deserved, and he now asked to be credited with the same independence in dealing with Mr. Walton's case. That was the "vapoury condition of his confidence" which Dr. Blaney took the pains to put before them. He supposed, however, that Dr Blaney was not speaking seriously; it was simply theatrical rant—[order, order]—when he called on them to sit like jurymen, to have witnesses called on oath, and be presided over by a judge. [Hear.] Mr. Kirkham, also, wasted a good deal of indignation in regard to the manner in which the enquiry had been conducted. He endeavoured to show that all the rules of fair play and justice had been violated in this case. But what were the facts as they appeared when calmly and impartially viewed. The Municipal Commissioner got some information on which he was justified in founding strong suspicions. He went to Mr. Walton; he wrote to him a letter and frankly stated the information he had received, and he asked for an explanation. The conduct of Mr. Grant in connection with this matter would long be remembered with gratitude in the city, for he quietly, fairly and justly set about obtaining full information on the subject, and his conduct must meet with the approval of every impartial man. [Applause.] He recieved Mr. Walton's explanations, and what step did he take next. He was not satisfied, but he did not go rushing about here and there asking questions of all sorts of strangers. No; there was another officer in the employ of the Municipality, whose duty it was to enlighten the Commissioner on such a matter, and to him, the Consulting Engineer, a man of great experience and ability and high character, Mr. Grant went and asked him to look into the engineering points of the case and give his opinion about them. Was this violating the principles of fair play and justice? No, the Commissioner did his best to secure such fair play and justice for both the Municipality and Mr Walton, when he took this action. [Applause.] Having detailed the subsequent proceedings from the time when Mr. Forde presented his first report to the period at which Mr. Grant wrote his summing up, and said that the Municipal Commissioner, the Consulting Engineer, the Town Council, and the Corporation all proceeded on an enquiry fairly and justly conducted. Those very members of the Corporation who found fault with the enquiry as set forth in the bluebook were ready to accept *in toto* the report of the Municipal Commissioner found in these very papers. If this enquiry was of so misleading a character, how could they come forward and say it was so perfect that they would accept *in toto* the report made by Mr. Grant. [Hear, hear.] Suppose they did accept that report in *toto* what conclusion ought they to arrive at, when they remembered Mr. Grant's kindness of heart, which no doubt carried him away in defence of an officer. ["No, no."] Well, Mr. Grant had just asked of them as a personal favour to vote for a moderate proposition, and if that did not show kindness of heart what did? In paragraph 56 of Mr. Grant's report there was an exhibition of his kind heart, but that was not the sum total of the whole report. The Municipal Commissioner had thought it his duty to bring out fairly all the conclusions to which the enquiry had led, and report *in toto* supported every one of the propositions which he [Mr Mehta] had laid before them. [Applause.] That paragraph 56 might be taken as meaning a plea of guilty with the request that sentence might not be passed because the person implicated was irresponsible and did not know what he was about. Mr. Grant plainly stated in his conclusions that Mr. Walton did not know what he was about, and in order that there might not be any fighting about words he would take Mr. Grant's own account as to what be meant. In paragraph 57 Mr. Grant said "with regard to the future the Town Council will remember that the discretionary powers hitherto vested in the Executive Engineer, in all important contracts, have been recently transferred to the Municipal Commissioner, who has a Consulting Engineer to advice him, and the Council on all doubtful points," &c. Where did Mr. Grant's confidence show itself in this paragraph? [Hear.] Why he took away from Mr. Walton all the powers on which confidence was grounded?

The Municipal Commissioner—These alterations are not engineering questions; they are simply the financial points of the contract.

Mr. Mehta said there were powers—discretionary powers—vested in Mr. Walton, whether from a financial or engineering point of view, did not much matter, before this unfortunate mishap occurred, and these powers had since been taken away and yet the Municipal Engineer said he still confided in Mr. Walton. An Executive Engineer holding such a responsible position must of necessity have, besides engineering powers, certain financial powers, for the department must disperse any immense amount of money, so that if any of these powers formerly vested in Mr. Walton had been taken away it pointed to the fact that there was a want of confidence.

Dr. Blaney said he could explain the point, but was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Mehta proceeded to say that he would leave the Corporation to judge what meaning could be attached to Mr. Grant's words as to confidence, after seeing what he said in paragraph 57 of his report. He contended that after all the long debate, and after hearing what had been said, with all sincerity, in favour of Mr. Walton, he still said he was fully justified in moving the resolutions and in making the remarks he did, using forbearance and not pushing matters against Mr. Walton as they might have been pushed. One of the propositions which had been most cavilled against, the third had, during the debate, been more substantially established than it was before the discussion was opened. There was, for instance, the charge that the contractor had wrongfully appropriated material, and had been allowed to do so by the Executive Engineer. It had been clearly shown in regard to the road metal that the contractor tendered for rates including material and metalling. In the schedule of rates, corrected copy, signed by the contractor, they found this—"metal, including rolling and consolidating, Rs. 10 per 100 feet." This rate must have included material, and so far as the contractor was concerned, it was clear that he must have put down his signature to the rate with that understanding.

Mr. Geary said he rose to a point of order. The word metal did not mean raw material.

Mr. Mehta—Have you got your dictionary, Mr. Geary.

Mr. Nowrozjee—That is Mr. Geary's construction.

Mr. Geary said, the word metal did not mean raw material, but that material after it was manufactured into metalling by the contractor and made fit to put on the roads.

Mr. Mehta—Exactly, he accepted the explanation and said that it meant not blocks of stone, but broken material.

Mr. Geary—The raw material was given gratis to the contractor, who at his own cost converted it into metalling.

Mr. Mehta—The word is not metalling but metal—the material.

Mr. Peterson—Look at page 67, and you will find the word "metalling" with the same rate opposite it.

Mr. Mehta said he did not contend that metal did not mean prepared material. He then, after some further remarks, referred to Mr. Geary's remark, that no contractor in his senses would take stone from the Corporation when he might be called on to pay an extravagant sum for it. He accepted the principle upon which Mr. Geary made his remarks, and said that no engineer in his senses would put down in the contract anything which he did not mean to act up to; and the engineer did put down a rate for metal, and the contractor signed his name to the contract, and could he say now that he was verbally informed that the material was to be given to him? If the word metal only meant the conversion into metalling, how was it the contractor asked for permission to use this raw material. He admitted as well as Mr. Geary, or Mr. Peterson, that this Malabar Hill stone might have been very properly applied for the purpose, but when the engineer made up his mind to give the stone to the contractor for use he ought to have taken from him the equivalent for the property of the Corporation with which he was parting. He admitted that under section 65 the Executive Engineer could have allowed the contractor to use the stone in that way, but was there in the case before them a fair and an honest exercise of that power.

Mr. Geary said the purpose of the clause was different from what it was represented. The object was to prevent the contractor claiming any allowance for any of this material that might be used. To make the contractor understand that the stone excavated was not his perquisite the clause stated that it was the property of the Municipality. [Hear]

Mr. Mehta did not agree with that Mr. Peterson, he said, had been very sarcastic about a statue being voted to the gentleman who discovered the Malabar Hill reservoir affair, but he (Mr. Mehta) might really think that a statue should be raised to Mr. Walton on the site of the reservoir. (Applause.) If Mr. Peterson had read the reports as carefully as he [the speaker] had done, he would find that Mr. Forde clearly pointed out that the contractor could not have understood that the material was to be given to him, because he showed that the contractor from the bills of quantities supplied to him knew the materials would not be sufficient for that purpose. The quantities shown on the tender were only sufficient for embankment. He would have asked where the materials were to come from to make the road. The material, as far as could be read, was to be included in the rates, and there was no question about final adjustment. They would obtain evidence of the truth of what he said in Mr. Walton's own explanation, and on Mr. Walton's own showing the rates either included material or he allowed the contractor knowingly to make gross impositions. Mr. Forde in his reports showed that the contractors did not tender with the understanding that they would be allowed to use Malabar Hill stone in all but masonry work. He was free to admit that the contractor might have asked if he would be kept to the use of Sewree stone in making the road and Mr. Walton might have said that the other was good enough for the purpose. But if that was all that had passed it would not bear the interpretation that it would be given away for nothing. It had been stated that Mr. Grant, who had pointed out this, was a very practised penman, and what Mr. Walton was not; but the person who wrote Mr Walton's explanation was certainly a very practised band, and they must all, he thought, see the dust he raised to blind their eyes to the truth. Mr. Mehta then went on to say that Mr. Geary had informed them that at the time the contract was tendered for Sewree stone was Rs 6 and afterwards went up to Rs 8 or Rs 9 per brass in consequence of its scarcity. The work for the road included three materials—there was the rubble packing at Rs 4 per brass, dry rubble walling at Rs 7 and metal including rolling Rs 10. If Malabar Hill stone had not been used in the work it followed that Sewree stone must have been provided, and not one of these works could have been carried out at the accepted rates if this were so. He would also direct their attention to the fact that Mr. Walton did not allow anything for labour or for spreading the rubble. The contractor, they would remember, had another rate—a rate for excavating rock and putting it in a particular place—and Mr. Walton said a saving of Rs 18,000 had been saved on this item. Well, that was on the supposition that Sewree stone would have to be used. If the rate was made after the understanding that the material was to be supplied for nothing had been arrived at, what had the rate of Rs. 4 to do with it? Would they believe that their Executive Engineer, an able and intelligent officer, allowed the contractor to put down a rate of Rs 7 for dry rubble walling which, if the material was given, would cost only Rs 2. The supposition was that the material was included. It was impossible to escape from the conclusion that Mr Walton had, in giving what he called his explanation of this part of the affair, held himself to be on the horns of a dilemma. How could he, if he had not included the material, have allowed the contractor rates which without the material would be a gross imposition? The certificates certified by Mr Walton had been taken from the Municipality the advance of 50 per cent for material which was supplied for the road. What explanation could be given of that? It was provided that the contractor was entitled to take 50 per cent advance for value of material brought for him for the works and he had taken 50 per cent for the road material. What could be the meaning of that advance, and how could he take 50 per cent in that way?

The Municipal Commissioner—The contractor had to make it into material.

Mr. Mehta said the contract provided the contractor was to be allowed 50 per cent for material; he was not talking about the labour of transformation. Under these circumstances, as a man of common sense he felt that they must arrive at the irresistible conclusion that there had been a want of good faith on the part of Mr. Walton. [Loud cries of Divide.] Mr. Walton had placed himself in such a position as to allow, and indeed to call upon, them to say that his action was open to grave misconception, and that they could no longer have that perfect confidence which they ought to have in their engineer. [Hear.] Speaking with regard to the point dwelt upon by Mr. Walton's friends, namely, that the experiments the Executive Engineer made with the stone had been carried on in broad day light, Mr. Mehta said that was no argument, for unless any one had seen the terms of the contract he might, as the Municipal Commissioner did, look upon the experiments and yet not be a bit the wiser. After touching upon several other points, which had been discussed at great length, Mr. Mehta called attention to the letter of Mr. Pedder with regard to Mr. Walton's reducing the cost of the work. It was true, he remarked, that Mr. Walton had decreased the ornamental part of the work, and this no doubt was what was alluded to. [At this point there were loud cries of "Divide"]

A member—This is English justice; not allowing a man to reply.

Mr. Mehta continuing, said Mr. Geary had stated that the Executive Engineer found fault with the contractor for supplying inferior chunam, but if he had gone through the papers carefully he would have found it was the sub-contractor who was thus held to his duty and not Hajee Cassum. [Hear.] Mr. Mehta then spoke upon the "binders" part of the question and argued that it was perfectly clear on the specification as the contractors tendered that binders were included in the rate for the wall. When the words "headers" and "stretchers" were taken out, the word "binders" remained deliberately put in under amendment. Binders were not in the walls, therefore the Municipality had suffered a loss and the contractor was paid for doing work which he had not done. Mr. Mehta then at some length answered Dr. Blaney's observations with reference to the alleged waste of time, of which the Corporation had been guilty in discussing this question, and stated emphatically that he, as well as Dr. Blaney, had the best interest of the city at heart and had shown that interest by the action he had taken upon the Malabar Hill reservoir contract. [Applause.] The path of duty was plain before him, and it was in justice in fair play to the ratepayers whom they were bound to watch over, he asked them to say they could not place any further confidence in Mr. Walton. [Applause.]

The Chairman said there were one proposition and three amendments. These proceedings had been commenced some ten days ago, and he was not going to prolong them a minute more than was necessary, but there was one point which he should request, those for the proposition and those against it, to bear in mind that if they had used one or other of them expressions which in the heat of debate they thought they were using for the purpose of enforcing their arguments, that in voting on these resolutions they would vote in full sense of their responsibility. He was very sorry that such expressions as Shylock, &c. had been used though he had not called the speakers to order as he thought it was better, if possible, to allow the train of thought to proceed because it saved time.

It was agreed that the words "as he may be advised" should be introduced into the propositions dealing with suggested proceedings by the Municipal Commissioner against the contractor.

The last amendment, proposed by Dr. Blaney, was then put, 24 voted for and 30 against. For the second amendment, Mr. Geary's, there were 23 votes; against 30. Mr. Kirkham moved and Sir F. Souter seconded that a poll be taken. The numbers were then given thus—27 for and 30 against. Capt Morland's amendment was then put, and there was a poll, 29 voted for and 28 against. The amendment was then put as a substantive proposition with the same result. The following statement shows how the members voted:—

Ayes.

James Bapty
T. Blaney
Byramjee Dadabhoy
R. B Carroll
W. T. Crockett
M. R. DeQuadros
C. Douglas
J. R. Duxbury
R. R. Freeborn
G. Geary
Goculdas Jugmohundas
J. Gordon
D. B. Gostling
J. Greeves
Hormusjee Dadabhoy
H. E. Jacomb
D. S. Kemp
T. B. Kirkham
J. Y. Lang
I. B. Lyon
W. Maidment
F. Mathew
H. Morland
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
P. Peterson
J. Pinkerton
Raghonath Narayen Khote
F. H. Souter
F. Vouillon.

Noes.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mandlik
Atmaram Pandurang
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
Bomonjee Pestonjee Master
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai
Cowasjee Hormusjee
Dossabhoy Framjee
Fazulbhoy Cassumbhojee
Bassumbhoy Visram
Hirjeebhoy Ardaseer Dady
Homejee Cursetjee Dady,
Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla
Hurkissondas Narrotumdas
Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia
Janardhan Gopal Mentray
Joomabhoy Laljee
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar
Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama
Lukhmidas Khimjee
Morarjee Goculdas
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee
Nowrozjee Byramjee Santook
Nowrojee Furdoonjee
Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy
Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta
Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani
Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas,
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.

A CALCUTTA POLICE CASE.

A SENSATIONAL Police Court case is reported at full length by the Calcutta papers, in which the complainant Mrs. Idea Jones, a lady aged 18 years, summoned her husband for an assault. The injuries received by her were a cut on the lip caused by a slap, a black eye, and swollen cheek caused by a blow with the clenched first, and several bruises on the arms, resulting from rough treatment on the part of the defendant. The husband is an assistant in the firm of Messrs. J. Tiel and Co., and the parties had only been lately married. Counsel appeared on both sides. It was alleged that immediately after marriage, the defendant, induced, it appears, by drink, had adopted a course of systematic ill-treatment of his wife, ending with the assault complained of, which might have resulted fatally to one of so delicate a constitution as prosecutrix. The defence apparently was that no more violence had been used by the defendant than was permitted by the law, to enforce obedience from his wife. The defendant admitted there were disagreements on account of a child of his by a former wife, and that he had locked her up for going out without his permission and "flirting." He denied the assault, but explained that the injuries were received when he forced his wife upon a bed and put a pillow over her face as she was screaming, because he wanted to lock her in the room. At the close of the case, which occupied the whole day, the lady expressed her willingness to live with her husband provided she would be ensured from injury and be permitted to live in her own house, and not be interfered with by outsiders. The magistrate deferred giving his decision till the following day, in order to allow the parties to come to an amicable understanding.

END OF THE RUMPA TROUBLE.

WE are glad to hear that the Rumpa rebellion is played out; villagers are coming forward, and giving information right and left; and within the last fortnight, half the proclaimed men have either surrendered, been captured, or killed. The only rebel of note out now is Zumum Dora, and he has gone clean away, and is never likely to return to Rumpa, knowing well that notice would be given to the authorities of his whereabouts did he do so. Mr. Sweet, of the Police, lately captured Devy Reddi of Edpur, as also the rebels who murdered his cookra last year, on which occasion Mr. Sweet lost some Rs. 800 in notes. He found the skeleton of the poor lad, as also some of the articles the boy was in charge of. Major Wroughton did good service a short time back, in smashing a band, headed by a notorious murderer and a man much feared. From information received, the gallant Major, accompanied by a few sepoys, came upon their lair before daylight, but on approaching was challenged by one of the rebel's sentries. The sentry was immediately shot dead; another man shared the same fate; the remainder of the rebels escaped in the darkness, but left behind all their arms and amunition. Being now unarmed, they were followed up by the villagers, and in two or three days, the whole band was answered for. The last man captured was the leader himself. The two villagers armed with bows and arrows came upon him; he tried to defend himself with sticks and stones, but eventually received an arrow in his body. Seeing resistance hopeless he pulled out the arrow and cheated the gallows by cutting his own throat with a knife he had in his possession. The troops, saturated with malaria, are anxiously looking for the time when they will be recalled from Rumpa. They have suffered considerably, and probably will suffer for many a day to come. The fever itself is bad enough, for it is little less than regular jungle fever, and has been fatal in many cases; but what makes it worse is the after-effect, on the liver, spleen, kidneys and other organs. It will doubtless be a long time before we have another Rumpa war; but in the meantime, it is to be hoped, some little interest will be taken in the welfare of these Hill people, and that they may have no cause to rise in rebellion again. It is piping hot in Rajahmundry just now. Colonel Back and Major Wood have returned, having been away some time at Vizagapatam, inspecting the 17th and 29th Regiments, and have now gone to inspect the 10th at Yelsishoram. Mr Foster is holding a special sessions for the trial of Rumpa rebels. There has just come in, a reported rising of rebels in Golconda, and on the borders of the Jeypore country, but there have been so many false rumours of late, that it is to be hoped this will prove one of them.—*Madras Mail.*

LORD GREY ON THE SITUATION.

EARL GREY, in a letter relative to the question, "Is it or is not desirable that the present Administration should be overthrown?" says. "I am far from being an admirer of the present Ministers. I think their foreign policy has been unwise and mischievous; that they have sadly mismanaged the affairs of Africa; and that, while they may claim credit for some very useful measures, their administration of the government has not on the whole, shown the judgment and the energy we should have desired. Still, admitting all this it appears to me that what we have to consider is not so much whether fault may not justly be found with the present Ministers, as whether, if they should be driven out of office, it is probable that the nation would obtain a better Government, and one to which its affairs might more safely be entrusted. My deliberate opinion, after considering the subject as carefully as I can, is that this is not probable. In the conduct of the preceding Administration I fail to discover any grounds for supposing that the nation would gain by returning to power those of whom it was composed. But I need not enter into a comparison of the merits or demerits of the present and the preceding Administration, since it is a rather to the actual state of affairs and to what has lately occurred than to the past that we ought to look in order to judge what would be the position and the probable conduct of a new Government." "A new Administration," he adds, "would necessarily act under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, and he should therefore, see with alarm the conduct of public affairs brought under that guidance." Referring to Irish affairs Earl Grey says he condemned the Land Act of 1870, which set aside the all-important principle the sanction of contracts between man and man, without giving relief from the grievances which really existed, and he concludes thus:—Believing, as I do, that every other question sinks into insignificance when compared with the vital importance of endeavouring to secure a firm administration of Ireland, I should regard a change of Government at this moment as nothing short of a public calamity."

THE ELECTIONS.

(*Bamffshire Journal*, March 30.)

MR. GRANT DUFF ON MR. MACLEAN.

MR GRANT DUFF addressed a meeting of the electors of the burgh of Cullen in the Town-Hall there on Thursday evening.

Mr Grant Duff, who was received with cordial cheering, said—Provost Will and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to me to find myself once more among you. You are aware, I daresay, that a rival candidate has started for the Elgin District of Burghs. Taking for granted that, in the course of the last twenty-five years, my general views upon all political subjects have become sufficiently familiar to you, I propose carefully to follow the utterances of this rival candidate, and to reply to all the statements he makes which appear to require reply. [Cheers.] I will begin accordingly with his address which was published yesterday morning in the Aberdeen newspapers. In its first paragraph he informs you that he comes forward at the request of a large number of influential electors. Now that is the first statement which I am prepared to challenge. [Cheers.] I humbly venture to submit that there is not a large number of influential electors in this district which desires to see their representation changed—[cheers]—and I much fear that the simplicity of the candidate has been practised upon by a small knot of busy persons who, for reasons of their own, have thought fit to inform him that they and their surroundings are influential. [Cheers.] That, however, is a question which will be best settled when the votes are added up. [Cheers.] I pass then to his next observation, at the beginning of the second paragraph, that he is 'a Liberal by instinct and training.' as to which I have only to remark that, if he is a Liberal by instinct and training, the instinct must have been very false, and the tracing a very mistaken one, which led him in mature life to come forward to contest a Liberal seat at a moment when all Liberals, by instinct and training, who aspire to enter the new Parliament ought to be engaged in following their gallant leaders, Lord Hartington and Mr Gladstone, in their attack upon Tory seats. [Cheers.] But what are we to say, gentlemen, when we find that this Liberal by instinct and training puts himself into the hands of the regular agents of the Tory party, and gathers round him the most bitter Tories in the whole constituency? Subtract those bitter Tories, and the persons whom they can influence, from the list of his supporters, and he would have no following at all worth speaking of. (Hear and cheers.) Whatever, then, may have been his instinct or his training, we have to deal with his acts, and by his acts he is stamped as the adherent of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, the bitter opponent of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington. [Cheers] I am much mistaken in the temper of the people of Cullen if the great majority of them find any difficulty as to the choice that they should make. The candidate proceeds, however, to inform you that the remarkable modification of the usual type of Liberalism which he presents is due to a residence in India. I am happy to say that the climate of that portion of Her Majesty's dominions is by no means unfavourable to real Liberalism. Persons who go thither, Liberals by instinct and training, return from its shores just as liberals as they went. But persons who, although they may have fancied themselves Liberals, have not in them what we call in Scotland the root of the matter, might quite possibly, being removed from contact with Liberal sentiment at home, find themselves on their return to this country in direct conflict with the whole Liberal feeling of the nation. That is precisely what would appear to have happened to the person whose address I am examining, and who, I observe, avowed last night at Elgin that he, this Liberal by instinct and training, would sit, if returned, on the Conservative benches—an odd comment on what he says in his address of the claims of party allegiance. Had he been a real Liberal, thoroughly grounded in the principles of Liberalism, the sun of Bombay, hot as it is, would not have burned his Liberalism out of him, or produced that extraordinary hallucination which leads him to confound the vigorous foreign policy of Lord Palmerston with the vigorous foreign policy, so called, of Lord Beaconsfield. (Cheers.) It seems, gentlemen, that all of us, the home Liberals, are entirely wrong, and that this wise man from the East is alone right. I should have imagined that Lord Palmerston's friends and colleagues knew a little more about Lord Palmerston's vigorous foreign policy than a returned Indian, even if he had been a person who had occupied a high-political position in that country. Well, to the best of my knowledge and belief Mr. Gladstone was a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet for many a day; Lord Cardwell was a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; Lord Halifax was a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; the Duke of Argyle was a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; Mr. Lowe was a member of Lord Palmerston's administration; so was Lord Northbrook and were others whom I might mention. Well, do they not join with one accord in utterly abhorring and denouncing the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield? (Cheers.) To them it appears as different from the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston as it possibly can do; but they, poor things, are of no account as against this sagacious person who finds the two policies precisely identical. (Laughter and cheers.) I have never yet seen a sensible man who did not think that a really vigorous foreign policy and a really vigorous home policy were excellent things. Vigour is always good when wisely employed, but a bad policy is not made a good one simply because it is called a vigorous policy, and the difference between the really vigorous policy of Lord Palmerston and the so-called vigorous policy of Lord Beaconsfield is simply that the one was directed, generally speaking, to wise ends, and during the time at least for which his living colleagues are responsible, generally speaking, in wise ways; while Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy has been directed to bad ends in a bad way. (Cheers.) Vigour is not necessarily good, if displayed in an evil cause. If I knock down an innocent passer-by in the street, the act may be sufficiently vigorous, but I am afraid it would not be so act to be applauded, and might even get me into trouble with the police. It would seem that this wise man from the East knows as little of Lord Beaconsfield's history as he does of Lord Palmerston's. If he did, he would not have laid himself open to the remark that Lord Beaconsfield was a most bitter opponent of the last great act of Lord Palmerston's vigorous foreign policy, viz., the steady support which he gave to the resurrection of Italy. When he has completed those studies in English politics which appear to have been interrupted by his residence in the Tropics, and has learned what we mean in this country by

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Liberal, he will possibly also incidentally learn that the main difference between Lord Palmerston's foreign policy and that of Lord Beaconsfield is, that the first was used in accordance with the Liberal feeling, mainly in favour of human liberty; and the other has been used in accordance with Tory feeling, mainly against human liberty. Lord Palmerston may have exposed himself, especially in the earlier part of his career as Foreign Minister, to the charge of sometimes pursuing good ends by injudicious means, but the ends which he pursued were always generous, his sympathy was with the oppressed, and not with the oppressor. It was amongst the most bigoted adherents of what was then the most benighted government in Europe that sprang up the distich—

'If the devil had a son,
Sure it is Lord Palmerston.'

[Cheers.] But it was one of the most elightened subjects of one of the most enlightened Governments in the world, who remarked to a friend who told him that, on some occasions he had been unable to sup with Mr. Disraeli—'I suppose you had not a sufficiently long spoon.' [Laughter and cheers.] We do not get very far, however, into the address without finding a characteristic mark of that strange creature, much less common, thank God, in Scotland than in England, the Black Jingo. The peculiarity of that creature is to feel, or to affect to feel, a panic fear of Russia, that ever restless power, whose ambition is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world,' as the address has it. Well, gentlemen, I am afraid that the candidate's long absence in the further East has made him as ignorant of the politics of Eastern Europe as he appears to be of what we mean in great Britain by the terms Liberal and Tory. We, who have had somewhat larger acquaintance with European affairs, are aware that there never was any risk whatever during the last few years of an extension of the Russian frontier to the Mediterranean, of which the address speaks. Such a thing was never proposed, and if it had been proposed, Austria, which was infinitely more concerned to prevent such an extension than we were, was in a position to have made it absolutely impossible. Then as to the destruction at Cabul of the Arsenal created there to further Russian designs in Asia,' of which the address speaks, such an Arsenal simply never existed; and as to its having been a grave source of anxiety to Anglo Indian administrators,' I need hardly say that my having been in charge of Indian affairs in the House of Commons for more than five years brought me into communication with a vast number of the most highly placed Indian administrators, and I never met one single man for whose judgment I had the slightest respect who did not consider this grave source of anxiety a mere bogey. [Cheers.] Then as to Egypt. The intervention of the British Government may have done something to secure the 'promise of an honest administration,' but it has done something else. It has been so mismanaged as to render it extremely probable that it will result one day in very grave complications with France, which will be immensely more damaging to our interests, and to those of the world, than any continuance of the late Viceroy's Government could possibly have been. As for the South African Colonies 'the overthrow of the Zulu power' has most certainly not given them the repose of which the address speaks, as we shall very soon find out to our cost. The last sentence of the first paragraph of the address takes credit to the Government for having accomplished 'so much in spite of great depression of trade, aggravated by three bad harvests.' With regard to this I venture to observe, in the first place, that all they have accomplished is to fail in everything important that they have undertaken, and that the depression of trade is largely due to their own blunders. [Cheers.] As to the remark that the candidate is not one of those who think the Government ought to be blamed for a defective supply of sunshine, and the failure of the South-West monsoon in India, that is one of those childish observations which are found in all the Tory writings of the day. [Hear hear,] Who on earth ever blamed, or thought of blaming, the Government for anything of the sort? [Cheers.] The second paragraph of the address may be very shortly disposed of. In the first sentence you are asked whether, 'If the policy of the Government had been turbulent and aggressive, should we not have heard of it from others besides the leaders of the Liberal party?' The address which I am discussing is dated at Aberdeen on the 23rd. We are now at the 25th, and I take it that its author has by this time discovered that the opinion that the policy of the Government has been turbulent and aggressive is shared by the immense majority of electors with whom he has come in contact during the last forty-eight hours—[cheers]—and if he waits a few days longer he will have the satisfaction of learning that their opinions are shared by almost every thinking man in Scotland. [Cheers] Mark, too, how he shows the cloven foot by attacking the leaders of the party to which he professes to belong by instinct and training. Next he asks, Where are the proofs of the disquietude said to be caused by the restoration of England to her proper place in the Councils of Europe. I am free to admit, gentlemen, that I never heard of any disquietude having been caused by that great event; for indeed, that great event never occurred. [Laughter and cheers.] England never lost her place in the Councils of Europe, and consequently never found it again. The only difference has been that whereas England used to speak wisely in the Councils of Europe, she has latterly spoken foolishly, to the satisfaction only of those who wish to use England as a catspaw, or who, having lost their own tails in war, are anxious, like the foxes of whom we have heard, that we too should lose our tails in the same agreeable way. Then you are asked whether the colonies are not 'contented and loyal,' to which I reply that this mouthpiece of the Government is welcome, if he likes, to take to the Government any credit for which they may be entitled for not having made the colonies discontented and disloyal. The fact is that the Government has been so busy mismanaging matters in Europe and Asia, and beyond the frontiers of our colonies in Africa that they have not had an opportunity of devoting their attention to the colonies. [Cheers.] Trust them, gentlemen, with another lease of power and they'll manage that for you too. Then you are asked whether 'India is not strengthened against all enemies?' To which I reply Very much to the contrary. Some 50,000 of the best troops of India are at this moment beyond the Indian frontier, engaged, as Lord Hartington put in his admirable address, 'in guarding the ruins which they have made, and in repressing the anarchy which they have let loose.' If India had any external enemies to fear, never was she in a position less able to cope with them. Then the good sense of the Americans is pressed into the service of the Government, and you are asked to give credit to our ministers because Mr. Parnell's tour has not been a success. America, gentleman, is inhabited by a very shrewd and wide awake breed of men, who can tell sense from nonsense when they hear it, whether they have, or have not, the advantage of being the contemporaries of a Tory Government on the other side of the Atlantic; but if Mr. Gladstone's Government had not settled the Albama claims, you would have seen something very different out to the westward from what you see now. The address might just as well have claimed credit to the Government for the crocuses having blossomed well in Banffshire in this year. [Cheers and laughter.] Then you are told that various statesmen and journalists on the Continent have united in congratulating Great Britain on having become once more an important factor in European politics. As for the statesman—No statesman worthy of that name has ever for an instant doubted that Great Britain was an important factor in European politics. [Cheers.] But some statesmen who have their own purposes to serve have worked upon the vanity of silly Englishmen, by telling them that England had lost her place in Europe, and they have done so with excellent results, for they have obliged England to waste a great deal of energy in preventing things being done which, if they had been done, might have been inconvenient to the statesman, but would have been inconvenient to the statesman but would have been a matter of supreme indifference to England, if not indeed a positive advantage to her. As for the journalists of whom we are told—What on earth does the statement prove? We know that many journalists are the most able and most useful and most excellent men, but we know also that some journalists are the very reverse of all this. Did you ever hear, gentleman, of the Reptile *Fund*? The Reptile Fund is a fund which is used by the German Government for buying journalists, just as the fund which is so honourably associated with the name of Mr. Charles Dalrymple is used for buying persons to circulate false statements amongst the electors of the Scotch burghs. Who knows how many of the journalists to whom my opponent alludes are paid from the Reptile Fund. When we know the names and the antecedents of the journalist and have their articles before us, so that we can examine them at leisure we may be able to form some opinion about them. Until that time it is enough to say that any journalist who really supposed that England had ever ceased in our times to be an important factor in European politics must be a very blind leader of the blind. [Cheers.] Next, we are informed that the return of a Liberal Government to power would be hailed with joy but in one capital of Europe—viz, St Petersburgh, and that it is desired abroad only by the secret or avowed enemies of England. As to that I can only say that although I gave a good deal of attention to the state of opinion in the various capitals of Europe, and have as good opportunities of knowing about it as most people, I am quite unable to say what would be the exact effect produced by a change of Government here in the various capitals of Europe. I shrewdly suspect that the various capitals of Europe would after wasting a month or so to learn what the policy of the new Government was, find that it was infinitely more to their taste than anything they had had for a long time. Do you imagine, or does any sane man imagine, that it is in human nature for other countries to like that England should set up a claim to ascendency in the Councils of Europe, and that in a most solemn and public document signed by the Prime Minister? It is exactly that sort of assumption which, becoming connected with name of England through the long continuance of Tory rule in this country, has made our name so unpopular in many parts of the continent. [Cheers.] Nobody likes to be lorded over. The great Continental Governments are perfectly willing to meet us on a footing of equality, and to listen respectfully to everything we say on the understanding that we do the same by them. But if we go in for ascendency in the Councils of Europe, Europe will very soon let us understand that she is old enough to walk without leading strings. Imagine what a burst of fury would have been called forth in this country if Prince Bismarck had published in a solemn State document that his object was to secure an ascendency in the Councils of Europe. [Cheers.]

The rival candidate proceeds to say that the humble individual who is now before you 'is not ashamed to apply to a policy which has gained for Great Britain such general respect, and been approved not only by Conservatives, but by a large body of Liberals in the United Kingdom, the meaningless, ridiculous, and ignoble taunt that it is the fruit of the influence of "beer and fear." To that statement this humble individual ventures to reply, first, that the policy has not gained for Great Britain general respect—[cheers]—secondly, that it has not been approved by a large body of the Liberals—[cheers]—and lastly, that he never said anything of the kind. What he did say was this:—'That in the Parliament which was dissolved yesterday, the influence of "beer and fear" was too predominant.' [Cheers.] Now, the humble individual would certainly not have been returned so often to Parliament by the extremely intelligent constituency which he represents if he had been in the habit of saying meaningless things, and with your permission he will explain to the wise man from the East, what, if he had been a wise man of the west, he would not have needed to have explained to him the interpretation, viz, of the words which he has so much misunderstood. To begin at the beginning, perhaps the wise man from the East will require to be told that in 1874 there was a dissolution of Parliament. [Hear and cheers.] I take it for granted that he knows what Parliament means, as he seems anxious to find his way thither. The result of that dissolution was that the party called the Liberal party, the meaning of which phrase it is obvious from his address he does not at all know, but which the electors of the Elgin district of Burghs will soon explain to him—was defeated by a considerable majority. Thereupon some one asked the Duke of Argyll, not exactly an ignoble person, what was the cause of the defeat? To which he replied, very wisely and wittily, 'beer and fear,' by which he meant the influence of the English Licensed Victuallers, who went for the Tories almost to a man, and the influence of all the corrupt and sinister interests in the country which were banded together, lest, haply, if the Liberals returned to power again, they might do by them what under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone they had done with the evil Irish Establishment, and the evil system of purchase in the army. [Cheers.] What, then, this humble individual meant by the 'meaningless' words of his address was that he trusted that in the new Parliament the influence of the English publicans and the influence of the corrupt and sinister interests of the country would be less predominant, and the influence of 'courage and common sense more predominant.' [Cheers.] Then comes a paragraph on which I need not linger. It consists, first of what I hope is a stupid libel upon the Scotchmen who live in India; secondly, of a purple patch of bunkum; and lastly, of a clause which pretty well answers all the material part of the long eulogy of Her Majesty's Government, which fills the earlier part of the address, for their advocate observes at the end of the second last paragraph that the Ministry can only 'be reproached with an excess of patriotic zeal.' Well, but if they have done all the great things which in the earlier part of his address he mentions that they have done, why should they be reproached at all? [Hear.] At the commencement of the last paragraph of the address you are informed that there are no domestic questions of such pressing importance as to distract the minds of the electors from the grave issue of foreign policy on which this election must turn. As you will observe from the long speech which I delivered at Elgin upon Tuesday, I am of opinion that we are on the eve, if a Liberal Government returns to power, of home reforms of great magnitude. [Cheers.] But I am quite willing, nay more than willing, that this election should turn exclusively on the foreign policy of the Government and that the cry should be, Down with Beaconsfield and Salisbury and Northcote; Up with Granville, Hartington, and Gladstone. The rest of the address is simply an account of the rival candidate by himself; as to the statements in which he will permit me to say that I know nothing and care less. [Cheers.] My contest is to a very small extent with him. My contest is with those who sent him hither—that is, with the Tory Government of this country and its friends, who have been supplying money for the purpose of contesting my seat in revenge for the criticisms which, in the exercise of my public duty as your representative, I have been obliged to pass upon them. [Cheers] During the contest, I propose to say as little about my opponent as I possibly can. If this were a *bonafide* contest, maintained by some gentleman connected with the district, who held Conservative opinions, which, of course, he had as good a right to hold as I have to hold mine, it would be quite a different thing. [Cheers.] Then I should have to bring my claims into competition with his claims, and perhaps to criticise him pretty freely; but to enter into such a criticism of the person who is now before you would be quite out of place. [Cheers.] If a man sets a dog at me in the street, I beat off the dog no doubt—[laughter] but it is not against the dog that my anger is directed. The dog acts according to its nature, and deserved perhaps credit for its docility—[cheers and laughter]—but the person against whom my anger is directed is the person who sets it on. [Cheers] My true antagonist on this occasion is not the wise man from the East whom the Government have set at me but the Government itself, and on it my blows will fall. [Cheers.]

MR. MACLEAN ON MR. GRANT DUFF.

MR MACLEAN addressed the electors in the Town Hall, Inverurie, on Friday evening. There was a good attendance. Mr Maclean was accompanied on the platform by Baili Wyness, Mr Tait, manufacturer; Dr Paterson, Dr Divorty, Mr Forbes, Commercial Co; Mr Jackson, grocer; Mr Ogg, mason; Mr Wm. Boyd, Peterhead; Mr J. P. Cumine, advocate, Aberdeen; and Mr W. J. Best, Bombay.

Mr Tait was called to the chair, and briefly introduced Mr Maclean, who was received with cheers and hisses.

Mr Maclean said—I am much obliged to you for coming here in such numbers to hear me this evening, and I am sure that you will give me a fair hearing, which I have got at all the burghs I have yet addressed, however boisterous might be the fun, and however keen the criticisms of those opposed to me. In fact, I have no reason to complain of the conduct of anyone, even of my bitterest opponents amongst the electors. The only person who, I think, has treated me somewhat unfairly is my honourable opponent, the late member for the Elgin Burghs. [Cheers, and hisses.] I know it must be unpleasant for Mr Grant Duff, who has been acting the part of the guardian angel of the Liberal party, and flitting about from one seat to another to use his voice on behalf of his friends who were attacked in their burghs, to be compelled to stay at home here and defend his own seat. Here is an example of a gentleman.

Who born for the Universe, narrowed his mind,
And to Elgin gave up what was meant for mankind.

[Laughter.] But that affords no excuse fore the unprovoked, unmanly, and waspish attack which he made on me last night at Cullen. [A Voice—'Serves you right,' and laughter.] I do not think that it can be considered a crime or an impertinence for any man to come here and contest the representation of these burghs with Mr Grant Duff. I do not know what reason he has for considering that he has a perpetual right to sit as member for these burghs. I thought that the age of pocket burghs was over. I was under the impression this was an empire in which every citizen had a right to offer himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to represent them in Parliament. (Cheers.) I had been told also that this was pre-eminently a Liberal constituency, in which the greatest indulgence would be given to every man who chose to come forward, for, gentlemen, it is something for one to come here and offer to devote his whole time and service to you at some expense to himself. Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his work on Liberty mentions as one of the strongest arguments in support of toleration that no man is perfectly sure of the wisdom of his own opinions, and that it is a great advantage to be able to hear the criticisms of others because that enables us to define exactly the doctrines in which we believe, and to bring forward the strongest proof we can in support of them. Well, that is a principle that one would think would be acted upon by highly enlightened late member for the Elgin burghs, but instead of doing so, what is the line that he takes? It is a great test of good breeding when a man is attacked in his private interest whether he loses his temper or not, and I do not think your late member has come through the test. (Cheers and hisses.) But I cannot say that I am surprised at this. It only confirms the estimate I had previously formed of the judgment and abilities of the honourable gentleman, for in spite pretentious airs which he puts on, and of the apparently unfathomable profundity of his writen addresses—(interruption)—I for my part have always thought that this philosophy was only skin-deep. (Groans, hisses, and cheers.) Now, gentlemen, the polish and culture—(noise)—with which he disguised himself—(interruption)—is stripped off, and the coarseness and malignity of the natural man are revealed. (A voice—'Slander,' and hisses.) The philosopher, alas! turns out to be simply a common scold. [Interruption, and a voice—'Politics, and cries of 'Slander']. I am coming to politics presently; I am sure you will not grudge me a few minutes to say something in my own defence against the charges Mr. Grant Duff has brought against me. ['No slander, then,' 'Politics," and hear, hear.'] The first charge which he insinuates, if he does not directly state it, is that I have been hired by the Ministry to come down here and oppose him—[a voice—'True']—and he also praises me for my docility in coming. Now, there are a good many people in this part of the world who know me pretty well, and have known me for a good many years, and anybody who does know me is perfectly well aware that docility is the very last quality for which any one would be likely to give me credit [Laughter.] His description of me is, in fact, purely imaginary. I can claim very humbly, but proudly at the same time, to be quite as honourable and independent a man as Mr Grant Duff himself; and I do not know that after all that is saying very much, for he has been a placeman all his life, and his bad temper now is principally caused by his not being able to remain a placeman still. [Interruption, and cries of "We dont come here to listen to that stuff."] I tell you this—[hooting]—that whatever be the result of this election it will cost me out of pocket what is to me at least a very considerable sum of money, [Hissis and laughter.] I have come down at my own expense to contest these burghs, and I have come because I understood that the wave of reaction in favour of Conservatism has swept as far north as here, and because I was also assured that its force had been intensified in these burghs by the personal unpopularity of the sitting member—[cheers and hissing]—and since I came here I have had ample reason to know that these representations were fully warranted. The next charge Mr Grant Duff brings against me is—[Cries of 'Speak politics,' 'Drop it,' and 'Shut up,' with interruption and noise]. I will be done in a minute. [Interruption, one of the audience standing up and asking a hearing for Mr Maclean.] If you are afraid to hear my reply to him, I will stop it—[a voice, 'The sooner the better']—but if you are not afraid I will go on. His next charge against me is a peculiar one. He says I am a 'person,' and he says it three or four times. Now, I suppose that you are all aware that the use of this epithet is considered by old ladies of the Mrs Gamp and Betsey Prig order as the greatest insult that one human being can offer to another, and no doubt it is in that sense that Mr Grant Duff uses the term; but really if I remember right, it is Mr. Grant Duff himself who has succeeded since the death of Mr. Horsman, to the position of 'the superior person' in the House of Commons. [Cheers and hisses.] Anybody must have thought that epithet well deserved who has seen his style of speaking in the House has seen him fold his arms and look upwards as if he were communing with the powers above—[hisses and cries of 'Shame']—which they might well do, for he always empties the house of the people in it. Another charge that he brings against me is that he says I am a dog sent by the Ministry to hunt him. [Hear, hear and hisses] Well, dogs are sometimes used to kill vermin, and perhaps that is the mission on which I am now engaged. [Hisses and cheers.] Now, although my honourable opponent says that he will not criticise anything that I may say, he yet in his speech last night at Cullen went into a detailed criticism of my address, and he has evidently worked at this very hard, for he actually goes in for a defence of that wonderful remark of his about 'beer and fear.' He gives me the information that this phrase was originally used by no less a person than the Duke of Argyll, and he evidently thinks that that is quite sufficient to overwhelm me. But by whomsoever the phrase was used, I think, and I think most sensible persons will agree with me, that it is a piece of senseless jingle. I have heard the phrase used—and though it was somewhat profane, at least there was some force in it—that the Conservatives went to the country with the cry of 'Bible and beer', and I always thought myself that that was better cry than 'Atheism and cheap claret,' but there is really no meaning whatever in his taunt about 'beer and fear,' and I leave Mr. Grant Duff and the Duke of Argyll to dispute the credit of it between them. [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. Maclean then proceeded to answer Mr Grant Duff's criticism of his address, and to defend the expressions used in it. He contended that Mr. Grant Duff did not know Anglo-Indian feeling because he was an official of the officials. He had been all his time in office, and cared for none but those who had been in office. (A Voice—Wad ye take a job yersel,' and much laughter] Well, he was not at present ambitious of taking a job himself. He went on to explain the opportunities he had had of ascertaining Anglo-Indian feeling, and concluded amid cheers and hissing.

Mr Milne, Mains of Laithars, enquired on what side of the House Mr Maclan would sit, and he said he had no hesitation in saying he would take his seat with the Conservative party. [Cheers and hisses, and a voice—'That's when you get it.']

Mr Milne asked if Mr Maclean endorsed the policy of the British Government when they refused to ratify the Chefoo convention.

Mr Maclean said Mr. Milne wished to bring out his opinion about the opium revenue. India could not do without the opium revenue, and there was no means of getting money otherwise.

In answer to Mr Leslie Alexander, Mr Maclean said he approved of the Afghan war, and of the assimilation of the burgh and county franchise, if accompanied with a redistribution of seats. He disapproved of local option.

Mr Alexander—Does Mr. Maclean know that the principal objection of the Conservative party to Mr Grant Duff is that he has done nothing whatever for the burgh. (Cheers and hisses) Will Mr Maclean inform us what he intends to do for the burgh if returned to Parliament? (Cheers.)

Mr Maclean—I intend to do my best for it. That is all I can say, (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Alexander—That is no answer. [Cheers.] That is no more than Mr. Grant Duff has done. [Cheers.]

Mr. Alexander—Mr. Maclean says in his address that he is not one of those who believe that the Government are to blame for the deficient supply of sunshine. [Laughter] Will he be kind enough to inform us who the people are who do blame them for that? [Cheers.]

Mr. Maclean—Inferentially people suggest as much who are perpetually blaming the Government for the deficiency of revenue which was caused by bad seasons. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr Alexander—We like more solid sense in addresses than you have given us. [Cheers.]

Bailie Wyness moved and Mr Jackson seconded a vote of confidence in Mr Maclean.

Bailie Milne moved an amendment as follows—'That this meeting of electors and non-electors in Inverurie, while thanking Mr Maclean for his address, believe that he is not a fit and proper person to represent the Elgin burghs in Parliament—[Cheers]—and that they feel perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the former member, Mr Grant Duff. [Cheers and hisses.]

Mr Bruce seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the meeting first and about fifty people held up their hands in favour of it. About a dozen held up their hands for the motion, which the Chairman, to the surprise of the audience, declared to be carried.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, a hand sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain Cooke-Collis, the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome, dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a pair of vegetable dishes, cruet stand, icepitcher, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin, wines, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, sideboard, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, sofa, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, a mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first rate sewing machine by Weir, rich Brussels carpet, iron and blackwood four post bedsteads, child's cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden pump, roller, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A Handsome English built Victoria phæton, by "Holland and Holland."

Sets of single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also the property of the late George Larcom, Political Agent, Janjira State.

1 second-hand single pole tent.

Also the property of Surgeon Major Girraud

1 Belgaum dumoy with morrocco cover suitable for children or district work.

1 pair fast trotting Mysore bullocks of great strength and speed.

1 Denmark phaeton with pole and lamp.

BONA FIDE SALE AT TANNA.

On SUNDAY, the 25th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Courthouse, Tanna, the valuable and handsomely carved, blackwood household furniture, argand hanging and table kerosine lamps, glass mirrors, glass and crockery ware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soene, of Stuttgartt, saddlery, choice wines and very old brandy, &c., &c., the property of William Mant Coghlan, Esq., C S, District and Sessions Judge of Tanna, proceeding to England.

The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Somerset House, Wardon Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware (and if not previously disposed of by private contract), an English-built brougham, a pair of fast-trotting chesnut Arab horses, one handsome fast trotting grey riding horse, &c, the property of Professor W. Wordsworth.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, &c, the property of J Brookes, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 136, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano, brass bound, by Collard and Collard, an English built handsome four seated barouche by "Robert Ness," a handsome English built glass fronted miniature brougham by Black and Son, a handsome English built spring buggy by "Kesterton," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, a handsome strong grey Arab buggy horse, sets of single and double harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of C. Macdonald, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 150, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood F P household furniture, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French polished carved blackwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Broadwood and Son," large gilt pier glasses, large birds cage with birds, rich table vases and table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, a first rate silver plated sewing Machine by Wilcox & Giff's, can be worked either by hand or foot with walnutwood case, a handsome English-built 4 seated barouche by "Lawrie and Marner," a handsome strong English built mail-phaeton by "St. Barker & Co., Chandos," a pair of handsome fast trotting young Australian horses, a grey Australian brougham horse, sets of single and double harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, &c the property of Risley V Hearn, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22d instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ grey T cloth.
8 cases grey dhooties.
2 „ prints.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, &c., &c., at the French Lodge, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter fixed, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture of F. De Nazareth, Esq., leaving the presidency.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters—

Ex "John N. Gamewel."

H A H J | 700 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM CRANES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1880, at 3 p. m. three Steam Cranes belonging to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, which can be seen lying on the said Company's property, situated on the west side of the road leading to Sewree near the Frere Bunder, where the Auction will be held.

The largest of these cranes originally cost Rs. 7,000.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., &c., at No. 185, Lower Colaba, near the Hemp and Jute Mill.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 185, Lower Colaba, the valuable household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., of J. L. Turner, Esq. leaving the presidency, the same consist of cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated cruet stand, spoons, forks, cutlery, &c., and the blackwood carved furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, presses, cupboards, as teapoys, towel horses, screens, couches, hatstands, cam, cots, toilette glasses, carpets, table ornaments, lamps, dispense, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN THE SHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of whom it may concern.

Two shares in the Showougger Mills and Press Company, Limited. No. 6 and 74, of Rs. 2,000 each fully paid up.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., sale to commence to 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following furniture belonging to a gentleman proceeding upcountry.

A collection of handsome household furniture, such as pier, round, dining, washing, writing, and dressing tables, easy arm, low and predieu chairs, bedstead, campcot, screen, pictures, mirrors, lamps, &c., &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sale to commence at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

A small collection of celebrated Mappin Brothers cutlery consisting of fancy handled penknives, sailors' knives, Rols hunting knives and scissors, few pairs of best pebble silver frame spectacles.

A quantity of ham, marble figures, toys, &c.
1 case fancy glassware.
1 „ scarlet colour.
On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba—
558 Bunches glass beads.
By order of the First Physician of the Sir J. J. Hospital, the effects of deceased persons, consisting of brass and copper utensils, gold and silver ornaments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding upcountry, at Medow Street, on the 1st floor of J. Neuberg, Esq.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the above mentioned place.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view from MONDAY.

AT 3 P.M.

A very strong and light second hand mail coach.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April 1880.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Ponthir, Mon. writes, Nov. 24th, 1879: "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would not be able to study and preach for many months. In this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to inform you that, after taking a few doses, I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to neuralgia Pains, nervous indigestion, giddiness in the head, &c, and in all cases they have proved a perfect cure."

REV. T. C. HOSE, Rector of Roydon, Diss., writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879: "I gave the 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills you sent me to the daughter of a parishioner who suffered intensely from Neuralgia, and she took them according to directions, and declares herself cured. This is not the only instance I have noticed their wonderful effects for the alleviation and, in fact, cure of this distressing complaint.

REV JOHN SHEWARD, of Milton, Kent, writes: "My nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simplest duties, and lost all energy and pleasure in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became almost unbearable. Since taking 'Cobden's Pills,' the change in my health for the better is very marked. I have lost that horrible depression, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very greatly improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change.

COBDEN'S PILLS (Quinine and Phosphorus) Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the strength. Renovate the failing power. Remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce cheerfulness. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy on the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power. Cure Impotence.

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RESERVE FUND.........£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

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Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogsheads...„ 60 0 per hhd.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS.........Rs. 78
KILDERKINS......... „ 30

Special rates for regular customers.

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FOR the convenience of Messes and Clubs we are now importing our MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES.

	Price Cash.	Credit.
1 doz. Bottles..Rs.	15 12	16 8
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P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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THE CHAMPION SAFETY STORM LANTERN.
THE VERITAS SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN.
THE PATENT "ACME" COOKING STOVES, WITH OVEN, &c., &c.

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F	Rs. 11 per barre	lbs. each.	
FF	11-8	do	do.
FFF	12	do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

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RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,

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☞ Order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Lamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp. AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelope &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box for TWO RUPEES.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Grey Arab horses, 5 and 6 years, 14-2, high, quiet, steady and good goers in single and double harness, both ride. Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 1,000,

A Grey pair of Pegu ponies, 13-2 high, with neat shaped Victoria Phaeton and set of double harness. The Turn-out is in capital order, and nearly new, Rs. 1,100.

A Bay Arab horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken to saddle and harness, carries himself well, would make a good charger, Rs. 600.

A Chesnut Arab horse, 5 years, 14-1½ high, very quiet thoroughly trained and steady Charger. Rs. 500.

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A Chesnut Waler Cob, 14-2 high, a good saddle horse, and fast in harness. Rs. 300.

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A very handsome well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 14-2 high, broken to single harness and very smart in a dog cart. Rs. 600.

A Nutmeg Grey horse, 5 years, 15-1 high, rides and drives, a good brougham horse, Rs. 400.

A Grey Persian, 5 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 400.

Also a number of large and powerful Walers broken to saddle and harness,

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CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
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7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 „ „ „ 150 „ 120

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Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
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Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

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GENTS' THIN SOCKS
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COTTON SOCKS.
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

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Brown Cotton, undressed	per doz.	9	0
Superfine Ditto. dressed	„	13	0
Fine Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	„	15	0
Extra Super	„	25	0
Fancy Coloured Cotton Striped		14	0
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Extra Superfine Ditto. Balbriggan Finish		18	0
Dark Blue, Embroidered Silk		22	0
Lisle Thread Fancy Stripes		25	0

SILK SOCKS, FOR DRESS, &c.

Best Black Silk, Embroidered Black, White, Blue or Red	per pair	8	8
Rich Silk, Fancy Stripes	„	8	8

SOFT MERINO SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Plain Brown or Fawn, very Elastic	per doz.	18	0
Extra Superfine do.	„	21	0
Fancy Striped assorted shades	„	22	8
Extra Superfine do.	„	24	0
Plain Brown, Embroidered Silk	„	28	0
Fine Brown Merino Ribbed	„	28	0
Fine Cashmere	„	28	0

STOUT SOCKS FOR SHOOTING, &c.

Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	doz.	20	0
Stout Ribbed Hand Knitt	per pair	23	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

Ribbed Merino, all shades	per pair	5	8
Ribbed Cashmere	„	5	8

Our Price List forwarded to Mofussil residents on application.

HOSIERS. { HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. { HOSIERS.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality	Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless,	from 150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting	„ 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	„ 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled. and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, therefore giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

BLACK Superfine Dress Coat, Silk Lined all through	50 to 60
BLACK Superfine Dress Suit Coat, Silk Lined all through	70 to 80
BLACK Superfine Frock Coat, Silk Lined all through	50 to 60
BLACK Superfine Frock Suit Coat, Silk Lined a through	70 to 80
BLUE Superfine Frock Coat, Silk Lined all through	45 to 50
UNIVERSITY Coat, Superfine Black Cloth, Lined Italian Cloth	30 to 35
UNIVERSITY Coat, Vest and Trouser, Superfine Black Cloth Coat, Lined with Italian Cloth	55 to 60
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Black Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Blue Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Steel Grey Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, Vest and Trouser of light Grey, Dark Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, Drab, and Steel Grey Coating, per suit, expressly manufactured for warm climates	38 to 45
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser of fine Grey, light Grey, Steel Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, and Drab guaranteed to give excellent wear and will be found really cooler than Drill. The Suit	30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser in English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Home Spun Cheviots, Angolas, a large stock to select from and are guaranteed to be thoroughly shrunk. The Suit	25 to 30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Blue Serge, guaranteed fast colour	25
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Yachting Serge, guaranteed fast colour	25
TROUSER, English and Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, Home Spuns, Cheviots, Whip Cords, &c., in all the latest and most fashionable designs	10 to 14
BREECHES, Bedford-Cord in Brown Drab Light and Dark Drab	18 to 20
BREECHES, Whip Cord Slate, Brown Drab Light and Dark Slates	16 to 18
SHAKAR Suits, Coat and Trouser in all the prevailing colours, and warranted to turn Spun Grass. The Suit	10 to 15
COAT and Trouser, White Linen Drill	12 to 14
WHITE English Drill Coat and Trouser, best quality	10
WHITE American Drill Coat and Trouser will give capital service	7 to 8
STRIPED and Coloured Drills, Coat and Trouser	10 to 12
WHITE Cricketing Flannel Coat and Trouser	25
WHITE, very fine Serge, just the thing for the Hot Weather. The Coat and Trouser	25

FLANNEL SHIRTS

A new assortment of best Wove Flannel and Silk and Wool Flannel. The Silk and Wool Fabric is specially adapted for the Hot Weather.

WOVE Flannel Shirts each	7
SILK and Wool Flannel Shirts „	8

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

We have received our new stock and offer for inspection a really choice assortment. Shirts with Collars attached, per half dozen	21 to 27
CAMBRIC per half dozen	24

WHITE SHIRTS.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, per half dozen	18
WITH Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, per half dozen.	24

SLEEPING SUITS.

BEST Wove Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	12 to 14
BEST Silk and Wool Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	14 to 16
ZEPHYR Cloth Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	5 to 4
JUST OPENED.—A new supply of Gents' Under vests, the Quality of which cannot be surprised at the price per half dozen from	8 to 24

GENTS' SOCKS.

BROWN COTTON, white Cotton Thread, fine striped and plain Merino, fine Saxony Merino Striped and Plain, from per dozen	8 to 15
KNICKERBOCKER Half Hose, a good sock per doz	12 to 18
KNICKERBOCKER Stockings, First class quality, per pair	3-8

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Arrived by last Mail and just opened out.

CHRISTY and SONS' best Black Dress Hats, latest shapes each	12
CHRISTY and SONS' best Drab Shell Hats, latest shapes each	8
CHRISTY and SONS' Black Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes each	7
CHRISTY and SONS' Drab Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes each	7
CHRISTY and SONS' Tweed Hats	3 to 4
HAWKE'S Regulation Helmet	18
HAWKE'S Regulation Helmet, with Gilt Spike and Chain complete	17
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, the best Quality and Shape	11
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered white canvas, each	13
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered Brown canvas, each	72

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN BEST ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE,

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„	18	0
Butter Dishes, a varriety of attractive patterns	„	18	0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles	„	12	0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body	„	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades per pair	„	20	0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs	„	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefteak, in sets or separately	„	55	0
„ Trifiange, Three Compartment] in one Dish	„	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated, Ivory, or Pearl Handles	„	55	0
Egg Frames, in various sizes and styles	„	30	0
Fish Carvers, in cases, various patterns	„	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles	„	85	0

		Rs.	a.
Ice Pails, several descriptions	from	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety suitable for Presentation	„	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„	7	0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per dozen	„	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„	1	8
Pickle Frames, Two Clear Cut Glass Bottles	„	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed	„	20	0
Salt Cellars, in Set, in cases, or separately	„	12	0
Soda Water Stands for 3 Bottles	„	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„	18	0
Tea and Coffee Sets, in numerous patterns	„	150	0
Teapots, in great variety of styles and sizes	„	6	8
Toast Racks	„	10	0
Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns	„	12	0

ELECTRO SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY:—

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks	per doz.	26 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks	„	20 0	30 0	27 0
Table Spoons	„	26 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons	„	20 0	30 0	27 0
Tea Spoons	„	16 0	20 0	17 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	„	14 0	20 6	17 0
Mustard Spoons gilt bowls	„	14 0	20 0	17 0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	„	14 0	18 0	16 0

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Sugar Tongs	each	2 8	5 0	4 8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	„	2 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons	„	5 0	7 0	6 0
Soup Ladles	„	7 0	12 0	9 0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	„	3 8	4 12	4 0
Butter Knives	„	3 0	5 0	4 8
Pickle Forks	„	1 8	3 0	8 0
Skewers	per inch	0 4	0 6	0 6

⁂ *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

THE TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAME,
A USEFUL AND HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PRESENTATION ARTICLE.

The TANTALUS consists of a Tray holding three full-sized handsomely Cut Spirit Decanters, the contents of which are secured from pilfering or adulteration by an Ornamental Cross Bar Handle, to which is fitted Lock and Key. The TANTALUS is manufactured in beautifully carved well-seasoned Oak or Walnut, handsomely mounted with Electro-plated Fittings, forming a very attractive, useful Ornament for the Sideboard. Nett Cash Price .. .. Rs. 150

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes:

1. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch............Rs. 40
2. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch, extra large size............ „ 60
3. The Pure Silver Railway Watch............ „ 60
4. The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless............ „ 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES

In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows:

In German Silver open crystal face case............Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case............ „ 30
In German Silver half hunting case............ „ 35
In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong............ „ 32

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund,
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862............£300,690
„ 1872............£816,363

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,502
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1879. Agents.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date Mr. ROBERT MANNERS DOWNIE will SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 15th April 1880.

CAREW AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are prepared to receive orders for LOAF SUGAR, CRYSTALIZED and COMMON SUGAR, RUM, SPIRITS of WINE, METHYLATED SPIRIT and MILK PUNCH, manufactured at Rosa, North West Provinces. Samples can be seen at our Office.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Apothecary W. O'LEARY, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department, who died in Camp Derwaza, near Quetta, on the 2nd April, 1880, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date.

E. BUCKLE, Captain,
Royal Artillery,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Quetta, 11th April 1880.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens Paris.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.